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القاعدة القرآنية

# AL-QAA'IDAH AL-QUR'AANIYYAH

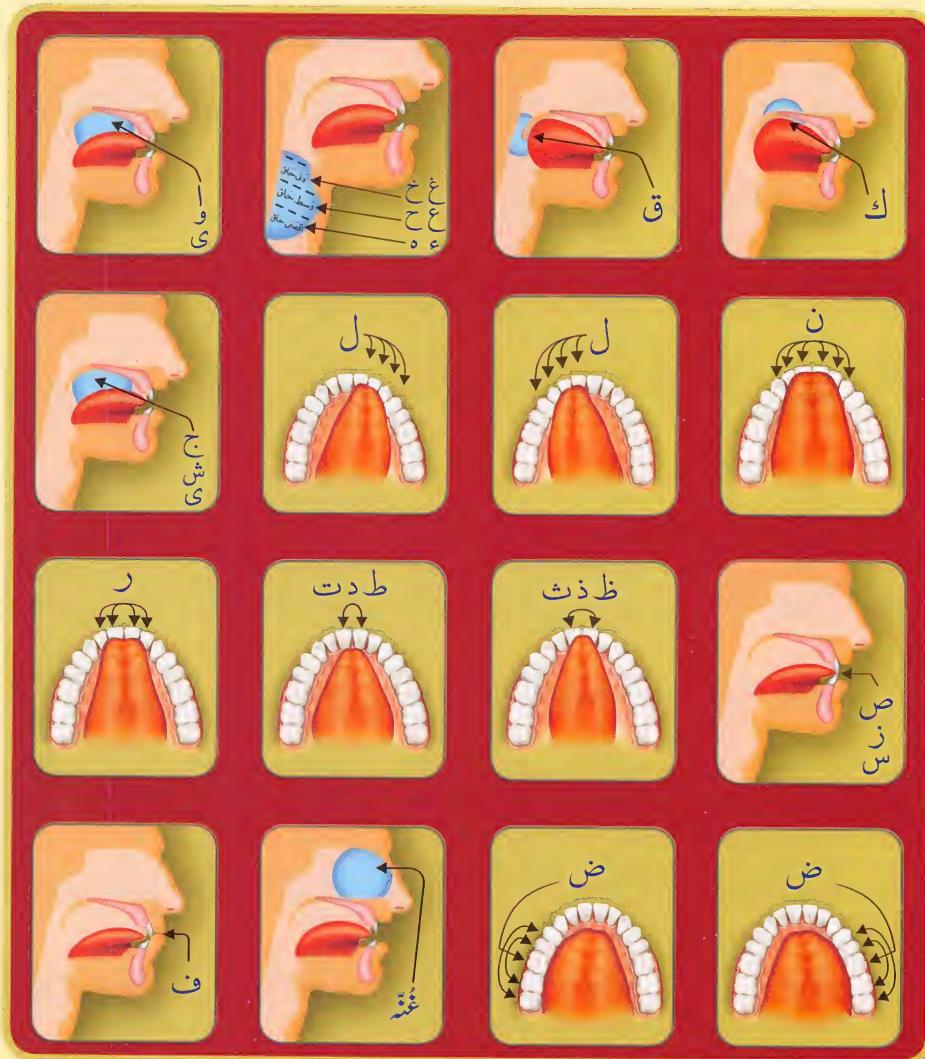
AN INTRODUCTION TO TAJWEED



Qari Muhammad Idrees Asim  
Renowned Teacher of Tajweed & Qira'at

القاعدة القرآنية

AL-QAA'IDAH  
AL-QUR'AANIYYAH



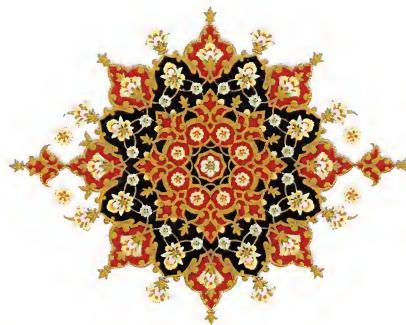
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AL-QAA'IDAH  
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(INTRODUCTION TO TAJWEED)



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# AL-QAA'IDAH AL-QUR'AANIYYAH

(INTRODUCTION TO TAJWEED)



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*In the Name of Allah,  
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful*

---

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, and blessings and peace be upon the best of all creation, and upon his blessed family and companions, and those who follow them in truth until the Day of Judgement.

*To proceed:*

---



## LESSON 1

### Individual Letters of The Arabic Alphabet In Order (Right-To-Left)

[These are the names of the letters; the Arabic letters themselves need to be added to this table]

jeem ج	thaa' ث	taa' ت	baa' ب	alif أ
raa' ر	dhaal ذ	daal د	khaa' خ	haa' ح
qaad ض	saad ص	sheen ش	seen س	zay ز
faa' ف	ghayn غ	'ayn ع	zaa' ظ	taa' ط
noon ن	meem م	laam ل	kaaf ك	qaaf ق
yaa' ي	yaa' ي	hamzah ه	haa' ح	waw و

Teacher's notes:

1. The teacher should concentrate on the letters that have dots, and explain the difference between similar looking letters that have

dots, such as *baa'* ب, *taa'* ت, *tha'a'* ث, *daal* د, *dhaal* ذ, *raa'* ر, *zay* ز, *seen* س, *sheen* ش, and so on.

The dot (• *nuqtah*) is the mark that appears above or below the letter; the minimum number of dots is one and the maximum is three.

2. The teacher should divide the letters – when explaining them – into two groups, those that have dots and those that do not have dots. Those that have dots may be further divided into three groups:

- Those that have one dot, of which there are ten:

*baa'* ب, *jeem* ج, *khaa'* خ, *dhaal* ذ, *zay* ز, *qaad* ض, *zaa'* ظ, *ghayn* غ, *faa'* ف, *noon* ن.

- Those that have two dots, of which there are only three:

*taa'* ت, *qaaaf* ق, *yaa'* ي.

- Those that have three dots, of which there are only two:

*tha'a'* ث, *sheen* ش

- The number of letters that have no dot is thirteen:

*haa'* ح, *daal* د, *raa'* ر, *seen* س, *shaad* ض, *taa'* ت, *'ayn* ع, *kaaf* ك, *laam* ل, *meem* م, *waw* و, *haa'* ح, *hamzah* ه.

There are no letters in Arabic that contain any more dots than that.

Sometimes the dot appears above the letter, e.g., *faa'* ف; sometimes it appears beneath the letter, e.g., *baa'* ب. Two dots may appear above or beneath the letter, e.g., *taa'* ت and *yaa'* ي respectively; however, the two dots that are placed under the *yaa'* at the beginning or in the middle of a word, but may not be present at the end of a word in the Muṣḥaf.



Three dots only ever appear above the letter, such as *thaa'* ش and *sheen* ش.

3. The teacher should pay attention to the pronunciation of the “heavy” (*mufakhkham*) letters, namely *khaa'* خ, *saad* ص, *daad* ض, *taa'* ط, *zaa'* ظ, *ghayn* غ and *qaaf* ق. He should also pay attention to the pronunciation of the sibilant letters, *zay* ز, *seen* س, *saad* ص.

The same applies to the other points of articulation (*makhaarij*) of the letters and their qualities or characteristics (*sifaat*), so that the student will be trained from an early age with the correct pronunciation.

4. The teacher should emphasize this lesson by repeating it a number of times and getting the students to read from the right, then from the left, then from the top, then from the bottom.

5. The teacher should get the students to memorise the names of the individual letters as they are written, from the first to the last.

6. The teacher should train the students to pronounce the similar sounding letters and teach them the difference with regard to their points of articulation (*makhaarij*) and their qualities or characteristics (*sifaat*), such as...

ط ت <i>taa'</i> / <i>ṭaa'</i>	ش س <i>thaa'</i> / <i>seen</i>
ذ ز <i>dhaal</i> / <i>zay</i>	ظ ذ <i>dhaal</i> / <i>zaa'</i>
ص س <i>seen</i> / <i>saad</i>	ع ء <i>hamzah</i> / 'ayn
ح ح <i>haa'</i> / <i>haa'</i>	ك ق <i>qaaf</i> / <i>kaaf</i>
ض ظ <i>zaa'</i> / <i>daad</i>	

## LESSON 2

### Individual Letters of the Arabic Alphabet Not In Order (Right-to-Left):

ق	خ	غ	ح	ع	ه	ء
qaaaf	khaa'	ghayn	ħaa'	'ayn	haa'	hamzah
ن	ل	ض	ي	ش	ج	ك
noon	laam	ḍaad	yaa'	sheen	jeem	kaaf
ث	ذ	ظ	ت	د	ط	ر
thaa'	dhaal	ẓaa'	taa'	daal	'ṭaa	raa'
و	م	ب	ف	س	ز	ص
waw	meem	baa	faa	seen	zay	ṣaad
د	خ	ج	ب	ي	و	ا
dhaal	khaa'	jeem	baa'	yaa'	waw	alif
ت	ن	ف	غ	ظ	ض	ز
taa'	noon	faa'	ghayn	ẓaa'	ḍaad	zay
ر	د	ح	ش	ث	ي	ق
raa'	daal	ħaa'	sheen	thaa'	yaa'	qaaaf



م	ل	ك	ع	ط	ص	س
meem	laam	kaaf	'ayn	ṭaa	ṣaad	seen
ث	ط	ت	ي	ء	ه	و
thaa	ṭaa'	taa'	yaa'	hamzah	haa'	waw
ع	ء	ص	ظ	ز	ذ	س
'ayn	hamzah	ṣaad	zaa'	zay	dhaal	seen
	ض	ك	ق	ح	ه	
	daad	kaaf	qaaf	ḥaa'	haa'	

## Teacher's notes:

- The teacher should focus on making the students understand this lesson.
- The teacher should explain to the students the difference between the "heavy" (*mufakhkham*) and "light" (*muraqqaq*) letters. See details on the points of articulation (*makhaarij*) at the end of this book.



## LESSON 3

# Letters That Change Shape According To Position In A Word

### Notes

1. The teacher should focus on the letters that change shape according to their position in a word.
2. The teacher should describe the letters in terms of their dots and shape. For example, noon has one dot above it; taa' has two dots above it; 'ayn has no dot; ghayn has one dot, and haa' takes different shapes: [add the examples here]
3. It is preferable to group the letters into three categories: at the beginning of a word, in the middle of a word and at the end of a word.



## EXERCISE

د	خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب
daal	khaa'	haa'	jeem	thaa'	taa'	baa'
د	خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب
ض	ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ
daad	saad	sheen	seen	zay	raa'	dhaal
ض	ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ
ك	ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط
kaaf	qaaf	faa'	ghayn	'ayn	zaa'	taa'
ك	ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط
ي	ء	ه	و	ن	م	ل
yaa'	hamzah	haa'	waw	noon	meem	laam
ي	ء	ه	و	ن	م	ل



## LESSON 4

### How to put letters together

#### Notes:

1. The teacher should pronounce the names of the letters separately, e.g., **haa** ها : *haa'*, *alif*; **min** من : *meem*, *noon*; **rusul** رسول : *raa'*, *seen*, *laam*; **yagheez** يغیظ : *yaa'*, *ghayn*, *yaa'* *zaa'*.
2. The teacher should describe the joined letters to the student, letter by letter, such as: **laa**: the first letter is *laam* and the second letter is *alif*.

### EXERCISE

ي	ش	ك	ق	ه	ع	ا	ه
د	ط	ز	ن	ل	ل	ص	ل
خ	ع	ه	و	م	ف	ت	ل
ي	ه	ب	م	ش	ك	ر	ق



ش	تر	لم	قو	كل	قل	به
قد	رسـل	هـود	نـذر	وـقـع	بـعـد	رجـسـ
قوم	قال	رـجـل	خـلـت	بلغ	نـفـس	غـيـا
فيـه	كان	غـضـب	كتـمـ	رـيـب	كـتـب	يـغـيـظـ
بسـبـ	بـهـيـج	تـعـبـد	رأـتـه	طـرـفـكـ	عـنـدـه	أـغـنـيـ
نـمـوتـ	يـقـضـىـ	أـفـاكـ	أـشـيـمـ	عـذـابـ	تـجـرـىـ	أـظـلـمـ
أـضـحـكـ	جرـادـ	كـاـشـفـةـ	يـصـلـوـنـهـاـ	خـلـقـنـىـ	يـدـعـونـ	تـعـجـبـونـ



## LESSON | 5

### Fathah [ـ]

The fathah looks like this: [ـ] and always appears above the letter. Its sound should not be elongated or omitted, and it should not be changed to the sound of a kasrah or ḥammah; rather it should be pronounced correctly with ease.

#### Notes:

1. Do not open the mouth in the shape of a circle or “o” when pronouncing the heavy letters (mufakhkham).
2. The vowelless alif or the alif with any of these short vowels is to be pronounced like a hamzah. The (real) alif is that which has no vowel and appears after a letter with a fathah.
3. Do not elongate the fathah so much that it turns into an alif, such as ba -- baa; do not rush it so much that it turns into a hamzah saakinah (vowelless hamzah), like ba'; rather it should remain as it is, a baa' with a fathah: ba.

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب
h.a	ja	tha	ta	ba
ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
za	ra	dha	da	kha



ط	ض	ص	ش	س
ṭa	ḍa	ṣa	ša	sa
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ
qā	fa	gha	a'	z̤a
و	ن	م	ل	ك
wa	na	ma	la	ka
	يَه	أَه	ه	
	ya ya	a 'a'	ha	

## Rule 1:

The letter *raa'* ر, when it has a fatḥah, must always be pronounced in a heavy manner (*tafkheem*), as in the word: *amaṛa* أمَرَ.

### How to break down words letter by letter

The teacher should start by joining the letters, e.g.,

*faraḍa* فَرَضَ: faa' fatḥah: ف *fa*; *raa'* ر fatḥah: ر *ra* = *fara*; ض *ḍa* *daad* fatḥah: *ḍa* = *faraḍa*

*za'ama* زَعْمَ: zay ز fatḥah: ز *za*; 'ayn ع fatḥah: ع *aa* = *za'a*; meem م fatḥah م = *za'ama* زَعْمَ

### Note:

1. Students can do this EXERCISE in groups, paying attention to pronunciation of the letters and vowels.

## EXERCISE

خَتَمْ khatama	حَسَدْ ħasada	جَمْعَ jama'a	مَثَلْ mathala	تَرَكَ taraka	بَسَرْ basara
شَجَرَ shajara	سَأَلَ sa'ala	زَعَمَ za'ama	رَفَعَ rafa'a	ذَرَأَ dhara'a	دَخَلَ dakhala
غَفَرَ ghafara	عَمَلَ amala'	ظَلَمَ żalama	طَبَعَ ṭaba'a	ضَرَبَ ḍaraba	صَدَقَ ṣadaqa
نَبَذَ nabadha	مَرَجَ maraja	لَعَنَ la'ana	كَسَبَ kasaba	قَتَلَ qatala	فَرَضَ faraḍa
أَبَسَ abasa	يَدَكَ yadaka	أَخَذَ akhadha	أَحَدَ ahada'	هَلَكَ halaka	وَجَدَ wajada

### Rule 2:

Letters with a fatḥah become silent when you pause, e.g.

faraḍa, فَرَضْ > ja'ala, جَعَلْ > ja'al, جَعَلْ



## LESSON | 6

### Fath.atayn [ ≈ ] (Tanween al-fath.atayn)

#### Rules

1. Tanween ("nunation") refers to two fathahs (fathatayn), two kasrahs (kastratayn) or two ḍammahs (ḍammatayn); it only appears on the last letter of a word. It may be pronounced with ghunnah (nasalization) for the length of two ḥarakahs (counts).
2. Ghunnah (nasalization) is a sound coming from the nasal cavity that is held for the length of two ḥarakahs (counts).

#### Fath.atayn [ ≈ ] (two fathahs)

We are discussing this point after the lesson on the fathah in order to highlight the similarity and difference between them.

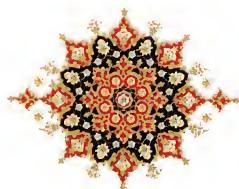
#### Notes:

1. If the letter with tanween is followed by an alif or alif maqsoorah, the tanween is ignored and is not pronounced, such as بَan, تَan, دَى dan.
2. It is essential to pay attention to correct pronunciation of the letter with tanween. Be careful not to elongate it so that the ghunnah (nasalization) does not turn into noon, so that بَan should not become بَان baan.

3. The teacher should break down the words letter by letter, e.g. بَاَ ban: baa' fath.atayn: **بَانَ**; تَاَ tan: taa' fath.atayn: **تَانَ**. Then he should pronounce the words without breaking them down.

حَانَ	جَانَ	ثَانَ	تَانَ	بَانَ
زَانَ	رَانَ	ذَانَ	دَانَ	خَانَ
طَانَ	ضَانَ	صَانَ	شَانَ	سَانَ
قَانَ	فَانَ	غَانَ	عَانَ	ظَانَ
وَانَ	نَانَ	مَانَ	لَانَ	كَانَ
	يَانَ	أَنَّ	هَانَ	

## How to break down words letter by letter



Baqaratan **بَقَرَةٌ** : **بَ** baa' fathah: **بَا**; **قَ** qaaf fathah: **قَا**; **رَ** raa' fathah: **رَا**; **تَ** taa' fathatayn: **تَانَ**; **أَ** an' fathah: **أَنَّ**; **هَ** han fathah: **هَانَ**

# EXERCISE



مَرَحَا maraḥan	حَرَجَا ḥarajan	عَبَثَا 'abathan	عَجَبَا 'ajaban	بَقَرَةً baqaratan
بَطَرَا baṭaran	بَشَرَا basharan	أَذَّى 'adhan	رَشَدَا rashadān	أَحَدَا ahadān
شَطَطَا shaṭṭān	وَسَطَا wasaṭān	مَرَضَا marahān	قَصَصَا qaṣṣān	حَرَسَا ḥarāsān
عَمَلَا 'amalan	مَلَكَا malakan	طَبَقَا ṭabaqān	أَسَفَا asafān	تَبَعَا taba'ān
خَطَأَا khaṭā'ān	سَفَهَا safahān	ثَمَنَا thamanān	حَسَنَا ḥasanān	سَلَمَا salamān

4. The student should be trained to pronounce tanween and "heavy" (*mufakhkham*) letters properly. The heavy letters are: **khaa'** خ, **ṣaad** ص, **ḍaad** ض, **ṭaa'** ط, **zaa'** ظ, **ghayn** غ and **qaa'** ق.

5. **Raa'** ر should be made heavy if it has tanween with fatḥatayn [=], as in the word *basharan*.

Rule:

1. When pausing at a letter that has tanween with fath. atayn, the tanween becomes an alif and is pronounced with two counts, as in the words: سَلَمَا salamān > سَلَمَاء salamāa, جَنَفَا janafān > جَنَفَاء janafāa. When pausing at a *taa' marbootah*, it becomes *haa'*, as in the word: بَقَرَةً baqaratan > بَقَرَةً baqarah.

## LESSON 7

### Kasrah [—]

#### Notes:

1. The teacher should explain the kasrah clearly to the students and point out that it always appears beneath the letter.
2. The kasrah should not be pronounced in such a way that it sounds like a fathah or ḍammah.
3. The kasrah should not be elongated so much that it becomes a yaa', such as ح'i > ح'i'ee, ب'i bi > ب'i'ee bee; it also should not be rushed so that it becomes as if the letter has a sukoon, e.g., ح'i'.

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب
hi	ji	thi	ti	bi
ذ	ر	ذ	د	خ
zi	ri	dhi	di	khi
ط	ض	ص	ش	س
ti	di	si	shi	si
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ
qi	fi	ghi	i'	zi



و wi	ن ni	م mi	ل li	ك ki
	ي yi	إ 'i	ه hi	

## Rule

1: Raa' with a kasrah is pronounced in a light (*muraqqaq*) manner, as in the word شَرِبَ shariba. However, the heavy (*mufakhkham*) letters, namely خ khaa', ص ṣaad, ض ḍaad, ط ṭaa', ز zaa', غ ghayn, ق qaa', are not pronounced in a light manner if they have a kasrah.

4. It is essential to highlight the differences between the sound of the fatḥah and the kasrah when pronouncing words. The students will become familiar with the differences between them when they hear them from their teacher.
5. It is essential to highlight clearly the difference between the letters 'ayn and haa' when pronouncing the word عَهْد 'ahida.
6. It is essential to highlight clearly the difference between the heavy and light letters in the following words: صَعْقَ شَرِقَ sa'iqa, سَخِيرَ sakhira. It is very important for students to know the differences between letters, the reason for the differences, and so on.

## How to break down words letter by letter

The word إِبْلِيْ ibili: hamzah kasrah: إِ 'i; baa' kasrah: بِ bi = إِ بِ إِ 'ibi; laam kasrah: لِ li = إِ بِ لِ 'ibili.

## EXERCISE

سَخْرَة	رَحْمَة	أَبْتَهْ	لَبِثَة	حَبِطَة
sakhira	raḥima	abati	labitha	habita
حَسِبَة	شَرِبَة	بَرِيقَة	أَذْنَة	يَدِيَة
ḥasiba	shariba	bariqa	adhina	yadiya
صَعْقَة	غَضِبَة	رَضِيَة	خَشْتَى	خَسِرَة
ṣa'iqa	ghaḍiba	raḍiya	khashiya	khasira
عَمَلَة	يَلِجَة	عَلِمَة	سَفَة	طَفَقَة
'amila	yalija	'alima	saf iha	ṭaf iqa
إِبْلِيْة	إِرَمَة	يَسِّيْسَة	عَهْدَة	فَهِيَة
ibili'	'irama	ya'isa	ahida	fahiya

### Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that has a kasrah, the kasrah becomes a sukoon (i.e., vowelless), e.g., إِبْلِيْل > ibili, إِبْلِيْل > 'ibil, أَبْتَهْ > 'abati > abat.





## LESSON 8

### Kasratayn [=] (tanween al-kasratayn)

We have put the lesson on tanween with kasratayn (two kasrahs) after the lesson on kasrah so as to highlight the connection and differences between them. Kasratayn is also called tanween, and the letters with kasratayn may be pronounced with ghunnah for two counts.

#### Notes:

- Whilst teaching, the teacher should pay attention to the points of articulation (*makhaarij*) of the letters and how the letters are to be pronounced, and he should warn the students against pronouncing the letters from the nasal cavity.
- The letter (with kasratayn) should not be elongated so much that it becomes a yaa', e.g. ب bin > بین been. It should not be pronounced in such a way that it sounds like fathatayn.

ح h̄in	ج j̄in	ث th̄in	ت t̄in	ب b̄in
ز z̄in	ر r̄in	ذ dh̄in	د d̄in	خ kh̄in

ط	ض	ص	ش	س
ṭin	d.in	ṣin	shin	sin
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ
qin	fin	ghin	'in	zin
و	ن	م	ل	ك
win	nin	min	lin	kin
	ي	إِنْ	هِنْ	
	yin	'in	hin	

3. When pronouncing the word **بِسْخَطٍ** bisakhaṭin, attention should be paid to the sibilant sound when pronouncing the letter seen, and the letters **خ khaa'** and **ط taa'** should be made heavy.

## Rule 1:

If the letter raa' has a kasrah and is preceded by a fatḥah, when continuing it should be pronounced lightly, and when pausing it should be pronounced heavily, e.g. **بَشَرٌ** basharin -- **بَشَرٌ** bashar; **شَجَرٌ** shajarin - **شَجَرٌ** shajar.

### How to break down words letter by letter

The word **رَقَابَةٌ** raqabatin: رَaa': raa'; قَ qaaf: qa = **رَقَابَةٌ** raqabat; بَ baa': ba = **رَقَبَ** raqaba; هَ taa' kasratayn: tin; = **رَقَبَةٌ** raqabatin.

# EXERCISE



عَوْجٌ 'iwajin	نَفَقَةٌ nafaqat <sup>in</sup>	رَقَبَةٌ raqabat <sup>in</sup>	غَضَبٌ ghaḍab <sup>in</sup>	عَنْبٌ 'inab <sup>in</sup>
بِقَدَرٍ biqadar <sup>in</sup>	أَحَدٌ ahad <sup>in</sup>	كَبَدٌ kabad <sup>in</sup>	بِأَخٍ bi'akh <sup>in</sup>	حَرَاجٌ haraj <sup>in</sup>
مَلَكٌ malakin	عَلَقٌ 'alaq <sup>in</sup>	بِسَخَطٍ bisakhaṭ <sup>in</sup>	قَبَسٌ qabas <sup>in</sup>	ذَكَرٌ dhakar <sup>in</sup>
بِثَمَانٍ bithaman <sup>in</sup>	بِدَمٍ bidam <sup>in</sup>	مَثَلٌ mathalin	عَمَلٌ 'amal <sup>in</sup>	فَلَكٌ falak <sup>in</sup>
حَمَةٌ hami'at <sup>in</sup>	حَمَاءٌ hama' <sup>in</sup>	بِنَبَاءٍ binaba' <sup>in</sup>	سَبَاءٌ saba' <sup>in</sup>	حَسَنٌ hasan <sup>in</sup>

## Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that has kasratayn, the tanween becomes a sukoon (vowelless), e.g., مَثَلٌ mathalin > mathal; بِدَمٍ bidam > bidam. *Taa' marbootah* becomes *haa'* when pausing at it, e.g., نَفَقَةٌ nafaqat<sup>in</sup> > nafaqah; سَفَرَةٌ safarat<sup>in</sup> > safarah.



## LESSON 9

### Dammah [—]

#### Notes:

1. The ḍammah (—) should not be pronounced in such a way that it sounds like a fatḥah or kasrah.
2. The ḍammah should not be elongated so much that it becomes a waw, such as بُـ bu > بُـ boo, ثُـ tu > ثُـ too; it also should not be rushed so that it becomes as if the letter has a sukoon (vowelless), e.g., بُـ bu'

حـ ḥu	خـ khu	ثـ thu	تـ tu	بـ bu
زـ zu	رـ ru	ذـ dhu	دـ du	خـ khu
طـ ṭu	ضـ ḍu	صـ ṣu	شـ shu	سـ su
قـ qu	فـ fu	غـ ghu	عـ 'u	ظـ ẓu
وـ wu	نـ nu	مـ mu	لـ lu	كـ ku
	يـ yu	أـ u 'u'	هـ h u	



# Rules:

1. Raa' with a ڏammah is always heavy (*mufakhkham*), e.g. رُسُلُ **rusulu**, but the heaviness of the raa' should not be exaggerated so much that the lips are put together.
2. Raa' with a ڏammah that is preceded by a kasrah is made heavy when continuing, and it is made light when pausing, e.g., تَزِيرُ **taziru** / تَزِيرُ **tazir**.
3. Raa' with a kasrah that is preceded by a ڏammah is made heavy when pausing and is made light when continuing, e.g. نُدُرُ **nudhuri** / نُدُرُ **nudhur**.

How to break down words letter by letter:

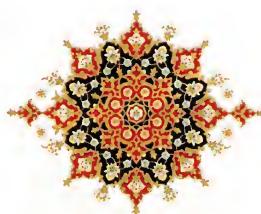
The word رُسُلُ **rusulu**: رَا raa' ڏammah: رُ ru; سِينِ seen ڏammah: سُ su = لَامِ laam ڏammah: لُ lu, = رُسُلُ **rusulu**.

## EXERCISE

حُشِرَ khushira	جُعَلَ ju'ila	كَثَرَ kathura	خَبُثَ khabutha	بُهِتَ buhitā
رُبُعُ rubu'u	رُسُلُ rusulu	ذِكْرَ dhukira	دُعَى du'iya	خُلِقَ khuliqa
طُبِعَ ṭubi'a	صُرِبَ ḍuriba	صُحْفَ ṣuhufi	أَعْظَ a'izu	سُقِطَ suqita

لِعِنَةٍ lu'ina	كِتَبٌ kutiba	قُتِلَ qutila	فُعِلَ fu'ila	عُفِيَ 'ufiya
أُخْرَى ukharu'	وِجْدَانٌ wujida	وُضْعٌ wudi'a	نُفَخَةٌ nufikha	مُنْعَى muni'a

4. The letter with ڏammah takes a sukoon (becomes vowelless) when pausing, e.g., أُخْرَى 'ukharu' > أُخْرَ 'ukhar.





## LESSON 10

## Dammatayn [ঁ]

We have put the lesson on tanween with ḍammatayn after the lesson on ḍammah so as to highlight the connection and differences between them.

## Notes:

1. Dammatayn (two ḍammahs) is also called tanween; it looks like an upside-down ḍammah placed on top of another ḍammah.
2. The letter with tanween should not be elongated so much that it sounds like waw, e.g., بُونُ / bun / boon. The ḍammah should not be pronounced in such a way that it sounds like a fathah or kasrah.
3. The heavy (*mufakhkham*) letters mentioned above remain heavy, and the light (*muraqqaq*) letters remain light.



## Rule 1:

Raa' with ḍammatayn is pronounced heavily, as is the case with one ḍammah, e.g. **بَشَّارُونَ** *basharun*.

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب
hun	jun	thun	tun	bun
ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
zun	run	dhun	dun	khun
ط	ض	ص	ش	س
tun	dun	şun	shun	sun
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ
qun	fun	ghun	'un	zun
و	ن	م	ل	ك
wun	nun	mun	lun	kun
	ي	أ	ه	
	yun	un	'un'	hun

4. If both heavy and light letters occur together in the same word, it is essential to pay attention to each separately and not confuse them, e.g., ظلل zulalun: the zaa' is heavy and the laam is light. Other examples: حُشْبَ khushubun, بَقَرَةَ baqaratun, سُرْعَ sururun.

## How to break down words letter by letter

The word 'عَمَلَ' amalun: 'عَ' ayn fathah: عَ meem fathah: مَ ma = 'ا' ma; 'مَ' laam qammatayn: لَ lun = 'عَمَلَ' amalun.

# EXERCISE



حَرَجٌ ħarajun	قَتَرَةٌ qataratun	بَقَرَةٌ baqaratun	خُشْبٌ khushubun	نَصَبٌ naşabun
سُرُرٌ sururun	حُمْرٌ humurun	زَبَدٌ zabadun	أَحَدٌ ahadun	أَخٌ 'akhun
بَيْعٌ biya'un	قِطْعٌ qiṭa'un	عَرَضٌ 'araḍun	مَرَضٌ maradun	قَرَّ qatarun
نُزُلٌ nuzulun	رُسْلٌ rusulun	مَلَكٌ malakun	خُلُقٌ khuluqun	عُرْفٌ ghurafun
ظَمَاءٌ zama'un	سَكَنٌ sakanun	أَذْنٌ udhunun	قَدَمٌ qadamun	قَسْمٌ qasamun

## Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that has **ḍammatayn**, the tanween becomes a **sukoon** (vowelless), e.g., مَلَكٌ malakun > مَلَكٌ malak; قَدَمٌ qadamun > قَدَمٌ qadam. **Taa' marbootah** becomes **haa'** when pausing at it, e.g., بَقَرَةٌ baqaratun > بَقَرَهٌ baqarah; حَسَنَةٌ hasanatun > حَسَنَهٌ hasanah.



## LESSON 11

### Sukoon [ ۚ ۤ ]

#### Notes:

1. The sukoon may look like the top of the letter khaa' without the dot on top, like this: ۤ, or it may appear in the form of a small circle, like this: ۖ; it always appears above the letter. It does not have any sound of its own; rather it is always connected to another letter.

أَتْ 'ut	إَتْ 'it	أَتْ 'at	أَبْ 'ub	إَبْ 'ib	أَبْ 'ab
أَجْ 'uj	إَجْ 'ij	أَجْ 'aj	أَثْ 'uth	إَثْ 'ith	أَثْ 'ath
أَخْ 'ukh	إَخْ 'ikh	أَخْ 'akh	أَحْ 'uh	إَحْ 'ih	أَحْ 'ah
أَذْ 'udh	إَذْ 'idh	أَذْ 'adh	أَدْ 'ud	إَدْ 'id	أَدْ 'ad
أَزْ 'uz	إَزْ 'iz	أَزْ 'az	أَرْ 'ur	إَرْ 'ir	أَرْ 'ar

أَشْ 'ush	إَشْ 'ish	أَشْ 'ash	أَشْ 'us	إَسْ 'is	أَسْ 'as
أَضْ 'ud	إَضْ 'id	أَضْ 'ad	أَضْ 'us	إَضْ 'is	أَضْ 'as
أَظْ 'uz	إَظْ 'iz	أَظْ 'az	أَظْ 'ut	إَظْ 'it	أَظْ 'at
أَغْ 'ugh	إَغْ 'igh	أَغْ 'agh	أَغْ 'u'	إَغْ 'i'	أَغْ 'a'
أَقْ 'uq	إَقْ 'iq	أَقْ 'aq	أَفْ 'uf	إَفْ 'if	أَفْ 'af
أَلْ 'ul	إَلْ 'il	أَلْ 'al	أَكْ 'uk	إَكْ 'ik	أَكْ 'ak
أَنْ 'un	إَنْ 'in	أَنْ 'an	أَمْ 'um	إَمْ 'im	أَمْ 'am
أَهْ 'u'	إَهْ 'i'	أَهْ 'a'	أَهْ 'uh	إَهْ 'ih	أَهْ 'ah

## Rules:

1. The following letters -- ق qaa', ط taa', ب baa', ج jeem, د daal -- should be pronounced with the quality of qalqalah (vibration or unrest). This refers to vibration in the voice in the point of articulation (*makhraj*) when pronouncing the letter with sukoon, so as to give a strong emphasis to it. Hence these five letters are called the letters of qalqalah.

2. The raa' with sukoon (raa' saakinah) that is preceded by a letter with a fatḥah or ḥammah is heavy, e.g., **أَرْحَمُ**  
**arḥamu**, **أَرْسِلُ** **ursila**.
3. It is essential to show students the difference between the letters of qalqalah and letters in which there is no qalqalah, and to tell them not to pronounce any letters in this manner except the letters of qalqalah.

### How to break down words letter by letter

The word **نَبْتَهِلٌ** *nabtahil*: نون noon fatḥah: *na*; بـ baa' sukoon: *b* = *nab*; تـ taa' fatḥah: *ta* = **نَبْتَ** *nabta*; هـ haa' kasrah مـ laam: هـ *hil*, = **نَبْتَهِلٌ** *nabtahil*.

Another example is the word **فِتْنَةٌ** *fitnatan*: فـ faa' kasrah تـ taa': فـ *fit*; نـ noon fatḥah: نـ *na*, = فـ *fitna*; تـ taa' fatḥatayn: تـ *tan*, = **فِتْنَةٌ** *fitnatan*.

4. Avoid pausing at the vowelless letter (letter with sukoon) when pronouncing it, because doing so may shift the point of articulation from its correct location.

### EXERCISE

يُثْبِتُ yuthbitu	مُثْقَلَةٌ muthqalatun	مَتْرَبَةٌ matrabatin	فِتْنَةٌ fitnatun	صُبْحًا ṣubh.an	صَبْغَةٌ ṣibghin
بَخْسَا bakhsan	نَخْلٌ nakhlun	يَحْسَبُ yaḥsabu	أَحْمَدٌ 'ahmadu	زَجْرَةٌ zajratun	أَجْرُ 'ajrun

عَرْشٌ 'arshun	حَرْثٌ ħarthun	نُذْرًا nudhran	عُذْرًا udhran'	قَدْحًا qadħan	يُدْخُلُ yudkhilu
نَشَطاً nashṭan	مُشْرِكٌ mushrikun	مِسْكٌ miskun	مَسْبَغَةٌ masghabatin	رِزْقٌ rizqun	جُزْءٌ juz'un
نُطْفَةٌ nuṭfatan	نُطْعَمُ nuṭ'imu	نَصْرَةٌ naḍratan	قَصْبَانًا qaḍban	فَصْلٌ faşlun	نَاصْرٌ naṣrun
مَغْفِرَةٌ maghfiratun	لَغْوٌ laghwun	مُعْتَدٍ mu'tadin	بَعْضٌ ba'ḍin	يُظْهِرُ yużħiru	أَظْلَمُ ażlamu
مُكْثٌ mukthin	ذِكْرٌ dhikrun	مَقْرَبَةٌ maqrabatin	نَقْعًا naq'an	نَفْقَةٌ nafqahu	نَفْسٌ nafsun
لَهْوٌ lahwun	بَهْجَةٌ bahjatin	شَمْسًا shamsan	أَمْرٌ amrun'	أَلْفٌ alfun'	مَلْحٌ milħun
كَاسًا ka'san	شَانٌ sha'nun	شَتْمٌ shi'tum	لُولُواً lu'lū'an	مُؤْمِنٌ mu'minun	شَهْرٌ shahrun

5. When pausing at a letter with sukoon (vowelless letter), it remains as is with no change or substitution, e.g.,

فَأَرْغَبَ fargħab. If it is one of the letters of qalqalah and it has a vowel, then when pausing at it the vowel becomes a sukoon and the qalqalah remains, e.g., حَسَدَ hasada > حَسَدٌ hasad.



## LESSON 12

### Shaddah [—<sup>و</sup>] (Doubling)

We have put this lesson after the lesson on the sukoon because the shaddah doubles the letter so that it is as if there are two letters, the first of which is vowelless (has a sukoon).

#### Note:

- When a letter is doubled with a shaddah, the letter is pronounced twice and is connected to the letter that comes before it.
- Avoid elongating the doubled letter. Ghunnah of the doubled meem and noon should last for two counts, e.g. *inna*, *'amma*.
- Avoid elongating the letter that comes before the doubled letter, e.g., **أَبَّ** 'abba/ **أَتَّ** 'atta/ **أَتَّ** 'abbi/ **أَتَّ** 'abba/ **أَتَّ** 'aththu/ **أَتَّ** 'aththi/ **أَتَّ** 'aththa.

أَثٌ 'attu	أَتٌ 'atti	أَتٌ 'atta	أَبُّ 'abbu	أَبٌ 'abbi	أَبَّ 'abba
أَجٌ 'ajju	أَجٌ 'ajji	أَجٌ 'ajja	أَثٌ 'aththu	أَثٌ 'aththi	أَثٌ 'aththa
أَخٌ 'akhkhu	أَخٌ 'akhkhi	أَخٌ 'akhkha	أَهٌ 'ahhu	أَهٌ 'ahhi	أَهٌ 'ahhJa



أَذْ 'adhdhu	أَذْ 'adhdhi	أَذْ 'adhdha	أَذْ 'addu	أَذْ 'addi	أَذْ 'adda
أَزْ 'azzu	أَزْ 'azzi	أَزْ 'azza	أَزْ 'arru	أَرْ 'arri	أَرْ 'arra
أَشْ 'ashshu	أَشْ 'ashshi	أَشْ 'ashsha	أَسْ 'assu	أَسْ 'assi	أَسْ 'assa
أَضْ 'addu	أَضْ 'addi	أَضْ 'adda	أَضْ 'assu	أَضْ 'assi	أَضْ 'asṣa
أَظْ 'azzu	أَظْ 'azzi	أَظْ 'azza	أَطْ 'atṭu	أَطْ 'atṭi	أَطْ 'atṭa
أَغْ aghghu'	أَغْ 'aghghi	أَغْ 'aghgha	أَعْ 'a"u	أَعْ 'a"i	أَعْ 'a"a
أَقْ 'aqqu	أَقْ 'aqqi	أَقْ 'aqqa	أَفْ 'affu	أَفِ 'affi	أَفْ 'affa
أَلْ 'allu	أَلْ 'alli	أَلْ 'alla	أَكْ 'akku	أَكِ 'akki	أَكْ 'akka
أَنْ 'annu	أَنْ 'anni	أَنْ 'anna	أَمْ 'ammu	أَمْ 'ammi	أَمْ 'amma
أَهْ 'ahhu	أَهْ 'ahhi	أَهْ 'ahha	أَوْ 'awwu	أَوِ 'awwi	أَوْ 'awwa
	أَيْ 'ayyu	أَيْ 'ayyi	أَيْ 'ayya		

## Rules:

1. It is essential to exaggerate the doubling of waw and yaa'; they should be doubled without ghunnah, e.g. **أَوَّلَ** 'awwala, **قَيْمَةٌ** qayyimatum.

### How to break down words letter by letter

The word **qaddara**: قَدْرَ qaaaf fatḥah دال daal: قَدْ qad; دَ daal faṭhah: رَ raa' fatḥah: قَدَّرَ qadda; رَا raa' fatḥah: قَدَّرَ qaddara.

**بِقُوَّةٍ** *Biqūwwatin*: قاف ba kasrah: بِ bi; qaaaf ḥammah تاً taa' kasratayn: تِينَةٍ *tin* = بِقُوَّةٍ *biqūwwatin*. وَوْ waw = بُقُوَّةٍ *biqūw*; وَوْ waw fatḥah: وَ *wa* = بُقُوَّةٍ *biqūwwa*;

## EXERCISE

يَبْثُث	يَتَقَهِّي	يَتَّبَعُ	حَبَّةٌ	حَبَّبَ
yabu <sup>ث</sup> ththu	yattaqhi	yattabi'u	ḥabbatin	ḥabbaba
يَتَقَدَّم	يُقَدِّرُ	يَنْهَرِ	أَخْرَتْ	سُجَّدًا
yataqaddama	yuqaddiru	yata'akhkhara	'akhkharat	sujjadan
تَيَسَّرَ	يَنْزَلُ	مَعَرَّةٌ	مُحَرَّرًا	مُؤَذِّنٌ
tayassara	yatanazzalu	ma'arratan	muḥarraran	mu'adhdhinun
تَطَلَّعُ	فَضَّةٌ	يَحْضُ	غُصَّةٌ	خُشَّعًا
tattali'u	fiddatin	yahuḍdu	ghuṣṣatin	khushsha'an



تَسَقُّفٌ	حَقًا	صَفًا	دَعًا	يَدْعُ
tashaqqaqu	haqqan	saffan	da'an	yadu'u
عُتُّوٌ	عَدُوٌّ	مُعَامٌ	مُسَلَّمٌ	رَكَبَكَ
'utuwwin	'aduwwun	mu'allamun	musallamatun	rakkabaka
دُرِّيٌّ	قَوْيٌّ	وَلِيٌّ	غَنِيٌّ	وَصِيَّةٌ
durriyyun	qawiyyun	waliyyun	ghaniyyun	waşıyyatan
يَشَقُّ	يَطْوَافَ	يَذَّكَّرَ	حُجَّةٌ	أَذَنَ
yushshaqqiqu	yattawwaf	yadhdhakkar	hujjatun	adhdhana
مُنَشَّرٌ	فَقَطَّعَ	دَكَّةٌ	مُطَهَّرٌ	لُجِّيٌّ
munashsharatan	faqattha'a	dakkatan	muṭahharatan	lujiyyin

2. When pausing at a doubled letter with no qalqalah, avoid pronouncing it with qalqalah. If the doubled letter should be pronounced with qalqalah, it is obligatory to do so, e.g., **بِالْحِقِّ** bil-ḥaqiq.

3. When pausing at the following doubled letters, they should be pronounced firmly:

ن **لَهُنَّ** lahunna > **لَهُنٌّ** lahunn **Noon** -- e.g.,

ي **قَوْيٌّ** qawiyyun > **قَوْيٌ** qawiyy **Yaa** -- e.g.,

ر **مُسْتَقِرٌّ** mustaqirrun > **مُسْتَقِرٌ** mustaqir **Raa** -- e.g.,



## LESSON 13

### Letters of elongation: ا alif, و waw, ی yaa

#### Rules:

1. *Alif saakinah* (with a sukoon) preceded by a letter with a fathah is a letter of elongation (*harf madd*), e.g., ب baa, ت taa, ث thaa.
2. *Waw saakinah* (with a sukoon) preceded by a letter with a dammah is a letter of elongation, e.g., بُoo, تُoo, ثُoo.
3. *Yaa saakinah* (with a sukoon) preceded by a letter with a kasrah is a letter of elongation, e.g., بِee, تِee, ثِee.

#### Notes:

1. These three letters (ا alif, و waw and ی yaa) are the letters of elongation (*huroof al-madd*); they are elongated for two counts, no more and no less. The one who makes the elongation any longer or shorter than that has made a mistake. The teacher should train the students to pronounce this elongation properly.

ثَا	تِي	تُو	تَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
thaa	tee	too	taa	bee	boo	baa
حُو	حَا	جِي	جُو	جَا	ثِي	ثُو
hoo	haa	jee	joo	jaa	thee	thoo
دِي	دُو	دَا	خِي	خُو	خَا	حِي
dee	doo	daa	khee	khoo	khaa	hee
زَا	رِي	رُو	رَا	ذِي	ذُو	ذَا
zaa	ree	roo	raa	dhee	dhoor	dhaa
شُو	شَا	سِي	سُو	سَا	زِي	زُو
shoo	shaa	see	soo	saa	zee	zoo
ضِي	ضُو	ضَا	صِي	صُو	صَا	شِي
dee	doo	daa	see	soo	saa	shee
عَا	ظِي	ظُو	ظَا	طِي	طُو	طَا
aa'	zee	zoo	zaa	tee	too	taa
فُو	فَا	غِي	غُو	غَا	عِي	عُو
foo	faa	ghee	ghoo	ghaa	'ee	'oo
كِي	كُو	كَا	قِي	قُو	قَا	فِي
kee	koo	kaa	qee	qoo	qaa	fee
نَا	مِي	مُو	مَا	لِي	لُو	لَا
naa	mee	moo	maa	lee	loo	laa
هُو	هَا	وِي	وُو	وَا	نِي	نُو
hoo	haa	wee	woo	waa	nee	noo
يِي	يُو	يَا	عِي	وُو	أِعَ	هِي
yee	yoo	yaa	'ee	'oo	'aa	hee

## How to know how long elongation should be:

In this case the elongation is to be estimated on the basis of clenching an open hand or opening a clenched hand at an average speed (neither too quickly nor too slowly). This can only be taught by demonstrating it to the students.

2. The teacher should teach these letters with correct pronunciation from the appropriate points of articulation (*makhaarij*). Pronouncing them in a manner that makes them sound like another vowel should be avoided.
3. Elongation should be limited to the letters of elongation only and should not include the preceding and following letters.

## How to break down words letter by letter

## EXERCISE

ثَابِتٌ thaabitun	فَتِيَّلًا fateelan	قَتُورًا qatooran	تَارِكٌ taarikun
مُبِينٌ mubeenun	بُورًا booran	نَبَاتًا nabaatan	حُوبًا hooban

حَاجِزًا	عَجِيبٌ	جُوَعٌ	عَجَابٌ
haajizan	'ajeebun	joo'in	'ajaabun
أَثِيمٌ	لَمْثُوَبَةٌ	شَدِيدٌ	وَدُودٌ
'atheemin	lamathoobatun	shadeedun	wadoodun
دَانٌ	خَيْفَةٌ	فَخُورٌ	خَاتَمٌ
daanin	kheefatan	fakhoorun	khaatama
مُحِيطٌ	زَانٌ	رَيْعٌ	بُرُوجًا
muheeṭun	zaanin	ree'in	buroojan
رَاقِيٌّ	نَذِيرٌ	خَدُولًا	عَذَابٌ
raaqin	nadheerin	khadhoolan	'adhaabun
نُشُورًا	شَاكِرٌ	يَسِيرٌ	سُورَةٌ
nushooran	shaakirun	yaseerun	sooratun
حِسَابًا	عَزِيزٌ	وَزُورًا	هَضِيمٌ
hisaaban	'azeezun	wazooran	haddeemun
مَخْضُودٌ	ضَاحِكًا	مُصِيدَةٌ	صُورَةٌ
makhdooodin	daahikan	mušeebatun	şooratin
صَادِقًا	شَيْبًا	عَابِدٌ	عَظِيمٌ
ṣaadiqin	sheeban	'aabidun	'azeemun
مَكْظُومٌ	ظَالِمٌ	لَطِيفٌ	فُطُورٌ
makzoomun	zaalimun	laṭeefun	fuṭoorin
خَطَابًا	غَفُورٌ	فَارِضٌ	تَغْيِضٌ
khiṭaaban	ghafoorun	faariḍun	tagheedun
لُغُوبٌ	غَاسِقٌ	سَعِيدٌ	قُعُودٌ
lughoobin	ghaasiqin	sa'eedun	qu'oodun

وَكِيلٌ wakeelun	شَكُورٌ shakoorun	كَاتِبٌ kaatibun	فَقِيرٌ faqeerun
وَقُودٌ wuqoodun	قَادِرٌ qaadirun	حَفِيظٌ hafeezun	نَارٌ naarun
سَمِيعٌ samee'un	مُوسِّعٌ moo'sin	مَارِدٌ maaridin	غَلِظٌ ghaleezun
قُلُوبٌ quloo'bun	لَازِبٌ laazibin	شُهُودٌ shuhoodun	هَادٌ haadin
تَحْوِيلًا taħweelan	دَاوِدٌ Daawoodu	بِوَادٍ biwaadin	حَنِيدٌ ħaneedhin
نُورٌ noorun	يُحِيٰ yuhyee	عُيُونٌ 'uyoonin	يَابِسٌ yaabisin
بَئِيسٌ ba'eесin	رَءُوفٌ ra'oofun	عَامَنَ 'aamana	شَهِيدٌ shaheedun
أُوتِينَا 'ooteenaa	أُوذِينَا 'oodheenaa	نُوحِيَهَا noohseenaa	

4. When pausing at the letter that follows the elongated letter (*harf madd*), it may be made extra long, between two and six counts when pronouncing the sukoon, e.g.,

دَانٌ daanin > دَانَ daan; سَمِيعٌ samee'un > سَمِيعَ samee';  
يَعْلَمُونَ ya'lamoona > يَعْلَمُونَ ya'lamoon.

5. When pausing at a letter with qalqalah that follows an elongated letter, as well as elongating it, it should also be recited with qalqalah after the sukoon, e.g.,

شَدِيدٌ shadeed > عَجِيبٌ ajeebun > عَجِيبٌ ajeeb.

## LESSON 14

### Leen letters ( و waw — ی yaa)

#### Rule 1:

If the yaa' or waw has a sukoon and the preceding letter has a fathah, it is called a *leen* letter (*harf al-leen*), e.g., بَوَّ baw, بَيَّ bay, تَوَّ taw, تَيَّ tay.

#### Notes:

1. The *leen* letters are to be pronounced in a light (*muraqqaq*), easy and relaxed manner. They should also be pronounced differently from the letters of elongation.
2. The *leen* letters are to be elongated for two counts, like the letters of elongation. They should not be pronounced in a manner that would lead to them being confused with other letters.

جَيْ	جَوْ	ثَيْ	ثَوْ	تَيْ	تَوْ	بَيْ	بَوْ
jay	jaw	thay	thaw	tay	taw	bay	baw
ذَيْ	ذَوْ	دَيْ	دَوْ	خَيْ	خَوْ	حَيْ	حَوْ
dhay	dhaw	day	daw	khay	khaw	hay	haw

شَىٰ	شَوْ	سَىٰ	سَوْ	زَىٰ	زَوْ	رَىٰ	رَوْ
shay	shaw	say	saw	zay	saw	ray	raw
ظَىٰ	ظَوْ	طَىٰ	طَوْ	ضَىٰ	ضَوْ	صَىٰ	صَوْ
zay	zaw	tay	ṭaw	day	ḍaw	say	ṣaw
قَىٰ	قَوْ	فَىٰ	فَوْ	غَىٰ	غَوْ	عَىٰ	عَوْ
qay	qaw	fay	faw	ghay	ghaw	ay'	aw'
نَىٰ	نَوْ	مَىٰ	مَوْ	لَىٰ	لَوْ	كَىٰ	كَوْ
nay	naw	may	maw	lay	law	kay	kaw
يَىٰ	يَوْ	ءَىٰ	ءَوْ	هَىٰ	هَوْ	وَىٰ	وَوْ
yay	yaw	'ay	'aw	hay	haw	way	waw

## How to break down words letter by letter:

The word عَفْوَنَا 'afawnaa: عين ayn  
 fathah: فَ 'a; faa' fatḥah waw: وَفُونْ فُونْ  
 faw = نون 'afaw; noon fatḥah  
 alif: نَaa = عَفْوَنَا 'awfawnaa.



# EXERCISE

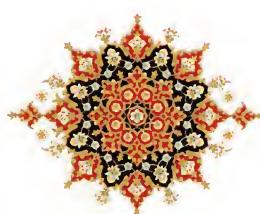


نَجَّيْنَا	نَجْوَتَ	أَتَيْتَ	تَوْبَةً	بَدَنَهَا
najjaynaa	najawta	'atayta	tawbatan	baynahaa
بِدَنِينْ	غَدَوْتَ	خَيْرًا	خَوْفُ	حَيْرَانَ
bidaynin	ghadawta	khayran	khawfun	hayraana
سَوْفَ	زَيْغُ	زَوْجًا	قُرَيْشُ	يَرَوْنَ
sawfa	zayghun	zawjan	qurayshin	yarawna
تَرَضَوْنَ	عَصَيْتَ	صَوْمًا	شَيْبَةً	لَشَوْبَا
tardawna	'asayta	şawman	shaybatan	lashawban
غَوْرًا	عَيْنُ	فِرْعَوْنَ	طَيْرًا	طَوْعًا
ghawran	'aynun	Fir'awna	ṭayran	ṭaw'an
كَيْدًا	كَوْكُ	سَقَيْتَ	قَوْلًا	أَخْفَيْتُمْ
kaydan	kawcabun	saqayta	qawlan	'akhfaytum
بَدَنَنَا	نَوْمُ	مَيْلًا	مَوْرًا	عَلَيْهَا
baynaa	nawmun	maylan	mawran	'alayhaa
أَيْنَمَا	أَوْتَادًا	هَيْهَاتَ	هَوْنًا	وَيْلُ
aynamaa'	'awtaadan	hayhaat	hawnan	waylun
يَوْمَيْنِ	فَوَسَيْنِ	عَيْنَيْنِ	حَوَلَيْنِ	حُسْنَيْنِ
yawmayni	qawsayni	'aynayni	ḥawlayni	ḥusnayayni
حَوْلَهَا	الَّذِينَ	سَيْرًا	يَرَضَيْتَ	غَيْرَهَا
ḥawlahaa	alladhayni	sayran	yardayna	ghayrahaa
لَوْحَ	رُوَيْدًا	يَوْمًا	كَامِلَيْنِ	
lawhin	ruwaydan	yawman	kaamilayni	

3. The word عَيْنَنِي 'aynayni contains two yaa's with leen; they should be separated and not pronounced as if they have a vowel other than sukoon. In the word أَعْطَيْنَا a'ṭaynaa, the ṭaa' is heavy (*mufakhkham*), not light (*muraqqaq*). The yaa' and alif should each be elongated for two counts only.

## Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that is preceded by a *leen* letter, the *leen* may be elongated for between two and six counts, e.g., khawfin > خَوْفٌ khawf; قُرَيْشٌ Qurayshin > قُرَيْشٌ Quraysh.



# LESSON 15

## Small alif, waw, ya

$$[< \frac{9}{-}, \frac{9}{-}, \frac{9}{-}]$$

It should be noted that the letters of elongation (*huroof al-madd*) are of two types. One is the commonly used type, e.g., بَا baa, بُو boo, بِي bee; the other is a small form of these letters that takes the place of the letters themselves, e.g., بَ baa, بُ boo, بِ bee.

## Notes:

1. The small alif that appears above the letter after the fathah (e.g., بـ baa), the small waw that appears after the ḍammah (e.g., بـ boo) and the small yaa that appears after the kasrah (e.g., بـ bee) indicate an omitted letter that should be elongated for two counts.
2. When pronouncing the noon and meem, they should not be pronounced from the nasal cavity any more than is necessary.

## How to describe extended letters

ثـ	ثـ	ثـ	تـ	ثـ	تـ	بـ	بـ	بـ
thee	thoo	thaa	tee	too	taa	bee	boo	baa
خـ	خـ	خـ	حـ	حـ	حـ	جـ	جـ	جـ
khee	khoo	khaa	hee	hoo	haa	jee	joo	jaa
رـ	رـ	رـ	ذـ	ذـ	ذـ	دـ	دـ	دـ
ree	roo	raa	dhee	dhoo	dhaa	dee	doo	daa
شـ	شـ	شـ	سـ	سـ	سـ	زـ	زـ	زـ
shee	shoo	shaa	see	soo	saa	zee	zoo	zaa
طـ	طـ	طـ	ضـ	ضـ	ضـ	صـ	صـ	صـ
tee	too	taa	dee	doood	dhaa	see	soo	zaa
غـ	غـ	غـ	عـ	عـ	عـ	ظـ	ظـ	ظـ
ghhee	ghoo	ghaa	ee	oo	aa	zee	zoo	zaa
كـ	كـ	كـ	قـ	قـ	قـ	فـ	فـ	فـ
kee	koo	kaa	qee	qoo	qaa	fee	foo	faa
نـ	نـ	نـ	مـ	مـ	مـ	لـ	لـ	لـ
nee	noo	naa	mee	moo	maa	lee	loo	laa
عـ	عـ	عـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	وـ	وـ	وـ
ee'	oo'	aa'	hee	hoo	haa	wee	woo	waa
			يـ	يـ	يـ			
			yee	yoo	yaa			

## How to break down words letter by letter

The word بِهَيْ bhee: بَا baa' kasrah: بِ bi; هَا haa' kasrah small يَا yaa': هِيْ hee = بِهَيْ bihee.

The word لَهُوَ lahoo: لَا la; هَا haa' ḍammah small وَاوَ waw: هُوَ hoo = لَهُوَ lahoo.

## EXERCISE:

أَتَى 'ataa	أَوْحَى awħaa	فَهَدَى fahadaa	يَرَى yaraa	تُجْزَى tujzaa
عَصَى 'asaa	يَرْضَى yarḍaa	لَطَّى laẓaa	يَسْعَى yas'aa	أَبَى 'abaa
أَبْكَى 'abkaa	قَلَى qalaa	رَمَى ramaa	عَسَى 'asaa	يَخْشَى yakhshaa
رَأَى ra'aa	يَحْيَى yahyaa	طَغَى ṭaghaa	يَخْفَى yakhfaa	أَبْقَى 'abqaa
إِيمَانَهُ 'eemaanahoo	أَدْنَى 'adnaa	غَوَى ghawaa	أَدْهَى adhaa	نَلَهَّى talahhaa
أَمَانَهُ 'amaatahoo	عِبَادَهُ 'ibaaduhoo	عَظَامَهُ 'izaamuhoo	بَنَانَهُ banaanahoo	سُبْحَانَهُ subḥaanahoo
صَدَرَهُ ṣadrahoo	أَطْعَمَهُ 'at'amahoo	قَبْضَتُهُ qabḍatuhoo	وَثَاقَهُ wathaaqahoo	خَلَقَهُ khalaqahoo
وُرِيَ wooriya	خَتَمَهُ khitaamuhoo	دَأْوَدُ Daawoodu	يَسْتَوِنَ yastawoona	فَصَلَهُ fiṣaluhoo
طَعَامِهَ ṭa'aamihoo	قَبْلِهَ qablihee	بَعْدِهَ ba'dihee	أَكْفَرَهُ akfarahoo	أَمَرَهُ 'amarahoo

وَجْهِهٖ wajhihee	هَادِهٖ haadhihee	يَلْوُونَ yalwoona	بِهٖ bihee	فِيهٖ feehee
تُرْزَقَانِيهٖ turzaqaanihee	رُسُلِهٖ rusulihee	عَمَلِهٖ 'amalihee	تُقَاتِهٖ tuqaatihee	بَطْنِهٖ bañnihee
أَيَّاتِهٖ 'ayaatihee	لِقَوْمِهٖ liqawmihee	قِيلِهٖ qeelihee	يُحْسِيٌ yuhyee	يَسْتَحْيِيٌ yastahyee
إِلَفِهِمْ 'eelaafihim			بِمُرَاحِزِهٖ bimuzahzihhee	

3. There is no change in the pronunciation of a word that ends with a small alif when pausing at it, e.g., قَلَ qalaa, غَوَى ghawaa.
4. When pausing at such words, they should not be elongated for more than two counts. Elongating them for more than that is a mistake.

## Rule 1:

When pausing at a letter followed by a small waw, the small waw is omitted and one should stop at the letter that comes before it, making it vowelless (sukoon), e.g., لَهُ lahoo > لَهْ lah.

## Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter followed by a small yaa', the small yaa' is omitted and one should stop at the letter that comes before it, making it vowelless (sukoon), e.g., بِهٖ bihee > بِهْ bih.



## Rule 3:

When pausing at a word that does not end with haa', such as the words يُسْتَحْيِي yustahyee and يُحْيِي yuhyee, the end of the word does not change; rather it is elongated for two counts, e.g., يُسْتَحْيِي yustahyee.

With regard to the Indian Muṣḥaf, the above lesson is as follows:

Upright fatḥah [ــ], upside-down ḍammah [ـــ] and upright kasrah [ــــ]

The upright fatḥah and upside-down ḍammah that appear above the letter and the upright kasrah that appears below the letter indicate a letter that is omitted; it is to be elongated for two counts, e.g., أَيْتَهُ aayaatihee, لَهُ lahoo.

ج ج ج	ث ث ث	ت ت ت	ب ب ب
jee joo jaa	thee thoo thaan	tee too taa	bee boo baa
ذ ذ ذ	د د د	خ خ خ	ح ح ح
dhee dhoo dhaa	dee doo daa	khee khoo khaa	hee hoo haa
ش ش ش	س س س	ز ز ز	ر ر ر
shee shoo shaa	see soo saa	zee zoo zaa	ree roo raa
ظ ظ ظ	ط ط ط	ض ض ض	ص ص ص
zee zoo zaa	tee too taa	dee doo daa	see soo saa
ق ق ق	ف ف ف	غ غ غ	ع ع ع
qee qoo qaa	fee foo faa	ghee ghoo ghaa	'ee 'oo 'aa

ن ن ن nee noo naa	م م م mee moo maa	ل ل ل lee loo laa	ك ك ك kee koo kaa
ي ي ي yee yoo yaa	ء ء ء 'ee 'oo 'aa	ه ه ه hee hoo haa	و و و wee woo waa

## How to break down the word

اَيْتَه aayaatihee: همزة hamzah upright fathah: 'aa; يَا yaa'  
 upright fathah: يَا yaa = اَيْ aayaa; تَا taa' kasrah: تِي ti = اِيْتِ aayaati; هَا haa' upright kasrah: هِيَ hee = اِيْتِه aayaatihee.

The word لَهُ lahoo: لَام laam fathah: لَ la; هَا haa' upside-down ḍammah: هُ hoo = لَهُ lahoo.

## EXERCISE

سَجِي sajaa	أَوْحَى awhaa	فَهَدَى fahadaa	يَرِى yaraa	تَجْزِي tajzaa
سُبْحَنَهُ subhaanahoo	إِيمَانَهُ 'eemaanahoo	فَضْلُهُ fiṣaaluḥoo	أَبَى 'abaa	أَتَى 'ataa
تُقَائِيْه tufaatihee	أَمَانَهُ 'amaatahoo	عِبَادَهُ 'ibaaduhoo	عَظَامَهُ 'izaamahoo	بَنَاهُ banaanahoo
فِيهِ feehhee	قَبْلِهِ qablihee	بَعْدِهِ ba'dihee	رُسُلِهِ rusulihee	عَمَلِهِ 'amalihee
		بِهِ bihee		



## Rule 1:

The word that ends with an upright fatḥah does not change when pausing thereat, e.g., أَتَّا 'atāa, غَوَّى ghawāa.

## Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that has an upright kasrah or an upside-down ḍammah, the kasrah or ḍammah turns into a sukoon, e.g., لَاهُو lahoo > لَاهَ lah, بِهِهَ bihee > بِهَّ bih. When pausing at a word that ends in a letter other than haa', the end of the word does not change; rather it is elongated for two counts, e.g., يُحَيِّ yuhyyee.



## LESSON 16

### Rules on noon saakinah and tanween

#### Rules:

1. Noon saakinah (vowelless noon). It has no vowel but it is still pronounced and written, when continuing and when pausing, e.g., مِنْ min, عَنْ 'an.
2. Tanween (“nunation”) is an additional noon saakinah that appears at the end of an (indefinite) noun. It is pronounced when continuing, and is omitted when pausing, e.g., عَزِيزٌ 'azeezun, حَكِيمٌ hakeemun.

There are four rules (*ahkaam*) regarding the noon saakinah and tanween:

1. izhaar
2. iqlaab
3. idghaam
4. ikhfaa'

الإِظْهَار Izhaar  
(lit. “making apparent”)

الإِظْهَار Izhaar means pronouncing the letter clearly, from its point of articulation, with no ghunnah.

The letters of izhaar are: ه hamzah, هـ haa', حـ haa', ـعـ 'ayn, ـغـ ghayn, ـخـ khaa'. These are letters that come from the throat.



## Rule:

If the letters of iżhaar appear after a noon saakinah or tanween, then the noon saakinah or tanween should be pronounced clearly with no ghunnah.

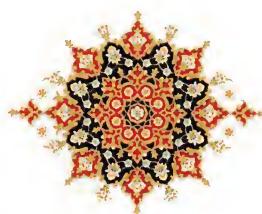
## EXERCISE

فَسَيِّدُ غَضُونَ	يَنْجِحُونَ	أَنْعَمَتْ	يَنْهَوْنَ	يَنْعَوْنَ
مِنْ حَكِيمٍ	مِنْ عَلَقٍ	مِنْ هَادِ	مِنْ عَامَنَ	وَالْمُنْخَنَقَةُ
قُرْءَانًا عَجَبًا	نُوحاً هَدَيْنَا	عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا	مِنْ خَلْفٍ	مِنْ غَلِّ
قَرْيَةٌ هِيَ	عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ	نَارًا خَلِيلًا	مِيَثَقًا غَلِيلًا	قَرْضًا حَسَنًا
عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ	كَذِبَةٌ خَاطِئَةٌ	عَذَابٌ غَلِيلٌ	حَكِيمٌ حَمِيدٌ	شَيْءٌ عَلِيمٌ
عَلِيمٌ حَبِيرٌ	عَذَابٌ غَلِيلٌ	عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ	حُورٌ عَيْنٌ	أَفْسَرَهُنَّا

## Notes:

1. It is essential to pronounce the letter after the noon saakinah or tanween immediately so there will be no ghunnah, but do not rush to pronounce it in such a way that it is moved from its proper point of articulation (*makhraj*).

2. Avoid pausing whilst pronouncing any letter, e.g., **أَنْعَمْتُ** an'amtu, **يَنْعِقُ** yan'iqu.
3. In the Muṣḥafs produced by the King Fahd Complex for the Printing of the Holy Qur'an, the presence of a sukoon above the noon saakinah indicates that the noon should be pronounced clearly (with iżhaar), e.g., **مِنْ هَادِي** min haadin. The presence of tanween (،،،) also indicates that the noon should be pronounced clearly (with iżhaar) in the Muṣḥaf produced by the King Fahd Qur'an Complex, e.g., **قَرْضَاحَسَنَةٌ** qardan ḥasanan, **حَكِيمٌ حَمِيدٌ** ḥakeemin ḥameedin, **سَيِّعٌ عَلِيمٌ** samee'un 'aleemun.





## LESSON 17

### Idghaam الإدغام (assimilation)

الإدغام **Idghaam** occurs when a vowelless (saakin) letter is followed by a letter that has a vowel; the vowelless letter is then assimilated into the vowelled letter, and they become a single letter with shaddah (doubling).

There are six letter of idghaam: **ي yaa'**, **ر raa'**, **م meem**, **ل laam**, **و waw** and **ن noon**. They may be put together in the (mnemonic) word yarmaloon.

Idghaam falls into two categories:

#### 1. Idghaam with ghunnah

If the letters **ي yaa'**, **م meem**, **و waw** or **ن noon** occur after a noon saakinah or tanween, the noon saakinah or tanween is assimilated (into the following letter) and pronounced with ghunnah, for two counts. This is called *idghaam naaqis* (incomplete idghaam).

#### 2. Idghaam without ghunnah

If raa or laam appear after a noon saakinah or tanween, the noon saakinah or tanween is assimilated (into the following letter) and pronounced with no ghunnah. This is called *idghaam kaamil* (complete idghaam).

#### Rule:

If a meem with a vowel appears after a vowelless meem (meem saakin), the meem saakin should be assimilated (into the following letter) with ghunnah, for two counts, e.g., **مَنْهُمْ** minhum **مَا** maa.

## How to break down words letter by letter

The words نون noon مِنْهُمْ minhum مَّا maa: مِيمْ meem kasrah: هُمْ hum = مِنْهُمْ minhum; مِنْ min; هَا haa' ḥammah meem: مَّا maa' fatḥah مَّا maa' alif: أَلْفَ مِنْهُمْ minhum maa.

## EXERCISE

مِنْ مَالِٰ	مِنْ وَالِٰ	مَنْ يَقُلُّ
mim maalin	miw waalin	may yaqlu
مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ	مِنْ نَعْمَةٍ
mir rabbika	mil ladunhu	min ni 'matin
مِنْ نَذْيِرٍ	مَنْ وُجِدَ	مَنْ يَمْشِي
min nadheerin	maw wujida	may yamshi
مِنْ رَسُولٍ	أَنْ لَيْسَ	مِنْ مَطَرٍ
mir rasoolin	al laysa	mim maṭarin
قَمَرًا مُنِيرًا	مَالًا وَوَلَدًا	عَجَبًا يَهْدِي
qamaram muneeran	maala w wawaladan	'ajabay yahdi
أَخْذَةً رَّابِيَةً	مَالًا لُبَدًا	عَذَابًا نُكَرًا
'akhdhatar raabiyatan	maalal lubidan	'adhaaban nukran
كِتَبٌ مُبِينٌ	نُوحٌ وَعَادٌ	يَوْمَ إِدْحِيَّةٌ
kitaabim mubeenin	noohiw wa'aadin	yawma'idhiyy yawmun



ثَمَرَةٌ رِّزْقًا	بَاخْ لَكُمْ	شَيْءٌ نُكِرٌ
thamaratir rizqan	bi'akhil lakum	shay'in nukurin
سِحْرٌ مِّينْ	عَذَابٌ وَاصْبُ	سِحْرٌ يُوتَرٌ
sihru m mubeenun	'adhaabu w waasibun	sihru y yu'tharu
غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ	نَفْسٌ لِفَسِ	طَلْعٌ نَّضِيدٌ
Ghafoorur raheemun	nafsul linafsin	tal'un naqeedun

## Note:

There is no idghaam in words such as the following: قِوَانْ <sup>فُون</sup> qinwaanun, شِنْوَانْ <sup>بُون</sup> shinwaanun, صِنْوَانْ <sup>بُون</sup> bunyaanun, آلُدُنْبَا ad-dunya; rather the noon should be pronounced clearly with no ghunnah.

### Examples of vowelled meem after vowelless meem (meem saakinah):

سَعِيْكُمْ شَكُورًا	لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً
sa'yukum mashkooran	lahu m muqaami'u
لَهُمْ مَقْدِمَعُ	عَلَيْهِمْ مَطَرًا
lahu m maghfiratun	'alayhi m ma'taran
عَلَيْكُمْ مَدْرَارًا	مِنْهُمْ مَعَرَّةً
'alayhi m maadhaa	minhum ma'arratun
عَلَيْهِمْ مَادَا	قُلُوبُهُمْ مَرَادُن
'alayhi m midraaran	quloobihi m mara'dun

## Note:

When assimilating the letters of idghaam ("yarmaloon") because they follow a noon saakinah or tanween, the noon does not have a sukoon whilst the following letter (م meem, ن noon, ر raa', ل laam) is doubled (shaddah). و Waw and ي yaa' are not doubled. The tanween looks like this: م, م, م.

### Doubled noon and meem (shaddah)

Doubled noon and meem (i.e., with shaddah) come under the same rule, which is to pronounce clearly the ghunnah of meem and noon when they are doubled, both when continuing and when pausing.

#### Example of noon:

مِنْ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ min al-jinnati wan-naasi.

#### Example of meem:

عَمَّ amma, ثَمَّ thamma.



## LESSON 18

### الِّإِقْلَابِ (lit. changing, turning into)

The word **الِّإِقْلَابِ** *iqlaab* is taken from a root meaning to change or turn into something else. The noon saakinah or tanween turns into a meem when it is followed by a baa', whilst preserving its ghunnah.

#### Rule:

If the baa' comes after a noon saakinah or tanween, then the noon saakinah or tanween is turned into a meem, with ghunnah for two counts.

#### How to break down words letter by letter:

The word **فَمِيمٌ** *fam; fam*; **فَانِيدٌ** *faa' fathah; faa' fathah* میم meem: فَانِيدٌ *fambidh*:

**بَا** *baa'* **كَسْرَاهُ** *kasrah*; **ذَالُ** *dhaal*; **بِدْ** *bidh* **فَانِيدٌ** *fambidh*

The phrase **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'um* **بَصِيرٌ** *baeerun*: **سَمِيمٌ** *seen fathah*:

**عَيْنٌ** *sa*; **سَمِيمٌ** *meem* **كَسْرَاهُ** *yaa'*: **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'* **مِي** *mee* = **سَمِيمٌ** *meem* **يَا** *yaa'*: **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'*

**بَا** *baa'* **دَامِمَةٌ** *dammah*; **مِيمٌ** *meem*: **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'um*; **عُمُّ** *um* = **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'um*; **بَا** *baa'*

**فَاتِحَةٌ** *fathah*: **بَا** *ba* = **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'um ba*; **صَادٌ** *saad* **كَسْرَاهُ** *kasrah*: **يَا** *yaa'*: **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'um ba*

**رَا** *raa'* **دَامِمَاتَيْنٌ** *dammatayn*: **صِي** *see* = **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'um ba*; **رَا** *raa'* **دَامِمَاتَيْنٌ** *dammatayn*: **صِي** *see* = **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'um ba*

**رُون** *run* = **سَمِيمٌ** *samee'um ba*; **بَصِيرٌ** *baeerun*.



## Notes:

1. Do not elongate the letter preceding ghunnah; ghunnah should last for two counts.
2. Do not pronounce the noon with the meem in iqlaab, because the meem replaces the noon.

## EXERCISE

سُنْبُلَةٌ sumbulatin	فَانْبَجَسَتْ fambajasat	يَسْتَبِّونَكَ yastambi'oonaka
مِنْ بَقْلِهَا mim baqlihaa	تَنْبَتْ tumbutu	أَنْبَتْ 'ambatbat
مِنْ بَعْضِ mim ba 'dīn	مَنْ بَخَلَ mam bakhila	مِنْ بَاقِيَةٍ mim baaqiyatin
خَيْرٌ بَصِيرًا Khabeera m baaseeran	مَرْحَبًا بِهِمْ marhaba m bihim	مِنْ بَعْدِهَا mim ba 'dihaa
قَوْمًا بُورًا qawmam booran	أَمَدَا بَعِيدًا amadam ba'eedan	قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا qawlam baleeghan
كَرَامَ بَرَرَةٌ kiraamim bararatin	أَيَّةٌ بَيِّنَةٌ aayatim bayyinatin'	شَقَاقٌ بَعِيدٌ shiqaaqim ba'eedin
خَالِقٌ بَشَرًا khaaliqa m basharan	سَبَا بَنَبَا saba'im binaba'in	زَوْجٌ بَهِيجٌ zawjim baheejin

فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَّا faasiqum binabaa'in	رَجَعٌ بَعِيدٌ raj'u m ba'eedun	خَيْرٌ بَصِيرٌ Khabeerum ba'seerun
	بَصِيرٌ بِالْعِبَادِ Ba'seeru m bil-'ibaadi	

## Note:

When the letter baa' follows a noon saakinah or tanween in the Muṣḥaf produced by the King Fahd Qur'an Complex, a small meem appears above the noon saakinah instead of a sukoon; the small meem also appears above a letter with tanween instead of the second symbol of tanween.



## LESSON 19

### Ikhfa' الإخفاء (lit. hiding)

الإخفاء **Ikhfa'** means pronouncing a vowelless letter (*harf saakin*) without doubling (*shaddah*), in a manner somewhere between pronouncing it clearly (*izhaar*) and assimilating it into the following letter (*idghaam*), whilst maintaining ghunnah in the noon saakinah and tanween. The letters of ikhfa' are fifteen: ت taa', ث tha', ج jeem, د daal, ذ dhaal, س seen, ش sheen, ص saad, ض daad, ط taa', ظ zaa', ف faa', ق qaaaf, ك kaaf.

#### Rule 1:

If one of the letters of ikhfaa' follows a noon saakinah or tanween, it is to be pronounced with ghunnah, for two counts.

#### Note:

If noon saakinah is followed by one of the letters of ikhfaa', it makes no difference if they appear in two separate words or in the same word; it should still be pronounced with ghunnah. This is called *al-ikhfaa' al-haqeeqi* (true ikhfaa').

#### Rule 2:

If a vowelled baa' is preceded by a meem saakinah it should be pronounced with ikhfaa' and ghunnah, and the ghunnah should last for two counts, e.g., **بـهـ** بـهـ **lahum** bihi. This is called *al-ikhfaa' al-shafawi* (labial ikhfaa' or ikhfaa' of the lips).

## EXERCISE

زَبَحِيلًا	أُنْثَى	أَنْتُمْ
مُنَزَّلًا	مُنْذِرٌ	جُنْدٌ
مَنْصُورًا	مَدْشُورًا	إِنْسَنٌ
نَظَرٌ	قِنْطَارًا	مَنْضُودٌ
أَنْكَثَّا	مُنْقَلَبًا	مُسْتَنْفِرَةٌ
مِنْ جُمْعٍ	مِنْ شَمَرَةٍ	مَنْ تَابَ
مِنْ زَكْوَةٍ	مِنْ ذَكْرٍ	مِنْ دَافِعٍ
مِنْ صَدَقَةٍ	مِنْ شَيْءٍ	مِنْ سَيِّلٍ
مِنْ ظَهِيرٍ	مِنْ طِينٍ	مِنْ ضَرِيعٍ
مِنْ كَأسٍ	مِنْ قَرِيَةٍ	مِنْ فَضْلٍ

رُطَابَ جَنِيَّا	سَحَابَاتِقَالاً	زَرَعَاتَأَكْلُ
صَعِيدَأَرْلَقاً	رُبَابَذَلِكَ	كَأسَادَهَاقَ
عَذَابَاصَعَدَا	عَذَابَشَدِيدَا	بَشَرَاسَوِيَّا
ظِلَّاً ظَلِيلًا	شَرَابَاطَهُورًا	عَذَابَاضْعَفًا
رِزْقًا كَرِيمًا	فَتَحَاقِرِيبًا	خَلِيلًا فِيهَا
خَلِيقٍ جَدِيدٍ	يَوْمَيْذٍ شَمَنِيَّةٍ	يَوْمَيْذٍ تَحْدِيثٍ
يَوْمَيْذٍ زُرْقاً	سَلَمٍ ذَلِكَ	بَخْسٍ دَرَهِمَ
بَرِيجٍ صَرْصَرٍ	بَأْسٍ شَدِيدٍ	بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ
لِبَعْضٍ ظَهِيرًا	بَرِيجٍ طَيِّبَةٍ	لِكُلٍّ ضِعْفٍ
رَوْجٍ كَرِيمٍ	أَجَلٍ قَرِيبٍ	خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٍ
فَصَبْرٍ جَمِيلٍ	شَهَابٍ ثَاقِبٍ	ذَلُولٍ شَيْرٍ
حَمِيدٍ زَعَمٍ	فَاعِلٍ ذَلِكَ	ضَرِّ دَعَا



عَمَلٌ صَدِيقٌ	أَلَيْمٌ شَدِيدٌ	فَوَجَ سَاهِمٌ
سَحَابٌ ظُلْمَتٌ	بَلَدَةٌ طَيْبَةٌ	مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ
كِتَبٌ كَرِيمٌ	سَمِيعٌ قَرِيبٌ	لَفَرِحٌ فَخُورٌ

## Vowelled baa' after meem saakinah

هُمْ بِرَاهِمٌ	عَلَيْهِمْ بِعِلْمٍ	رَاهِمٌ بِهِمْ
سَبَقَكُمْ بِهَا	مِنْهُمْ بَطْشًا	يَعْنَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ
عَلَيْهِمْ بِكَاسٍ	فَاحْكُمْ بِيَنْهُمْ	ذَلِكُمْ بِمَا
	أَنْتُمْ بَشَرٌ	

## Note:

When one of the letters of ikhfaa' appears after a noon saakinah or tanween in the Muṣḥaf produced by the King Fahd Qur'an Complex, the noon has no sukoon and the tanween appears like this: ڻ, ڻ, ڻ. The meem that is followed by a vowelled baa' also has no sukoon.

# LESSON 20

## Tanween followed by hamzat al-waṣl (joining hamzah)

If hamzat al-waṣl follows tanween (fatḥatayn, kasratayn, dammatayn), the sukoon of tanween turns into a kasrah when continuing only, e.g., نُوحٌ أَبْنَهُ Noohun ibnahoo.

## How to break down words letter by letter:

The word نون noon **نُوْحَ أَبْنَهُ**, Noohun ibnahoo: واو noon dammah: نون noon **نُوْحَ حَا**, Noohu; حا haa' dammah: حُ hu = نُوْحَ حُ نون noon **نُوْحَ بَا**, Noohun ibna; بَا baa': نون noon fathah: نون noon **نُوْحَ نِبْ**, noohun nib; بَا baa': نون noon **نُوْحَ نِبْ نَ**, Noohun ibna; نَ na = نَ نون noon **نُوْحَ نَ اَبْنَهُ**, Noohun ibnahoo; اَبْنَهُ hoo = نُوْحَ أَبْنَهُ, Noohun ibnahoo.

## EXERCISE

<p>فَخُورًا الَّذِينَ fakhooran illadheena</p>	<p>خَيْرًا هِبِطُوا khayrun ihbiṭoo</p>
<p>جَمِيعًا الَّذِينَ jamee'an illadheena</p>	<p>أَلِيمًا الَّذِينَ 'aleeman illadheena</p>



فِسْقٌ الْيَوْمَ fisqin il-yawma	ثَلَاثَةٌ أَنْتَهُوا thalaathatu n intahoo
مُتَشَبِّهُ بِهِ أَنْظَرُوا mutashaabihin inzuroo	بَعْضٌ أَنْظَرُ ba'din inzur
جَمِيعًا الَّذِي jamee'an illadhi	بِرَحْمَةِ إِدْخُلُوا birahmatin idkhuloo
مَثَلًا الْقَوْمُ mathala n il-qawmi	قَوْمًا اللَّهُ qawman illaahu
خَيْرًا اللَّهُ khayran illahu	عُزَيْرًا بْنَ اللَّهِ 'uzayrun ibnullahi
شَدِيدًا الَّذِينَ shadeedin illadheena	مُبِينًا أَقْنَلُوا mubeenin iqtuloo
خَيْثَةً أَجْتَثَتْ khabeethatin ijtuththat	كَرَمَادًا أَشْتَدَّتْ karamaadin ishtaddat
مَنْشُورًا أَقْرَأَ 'manshooran iqra	عُيُونَ أَدْخُلُوهَا 'uyoonin idkhuluhaa
عَرْضًا الَّذِينَ 'ard.an illadheena	قَرِيَةً أَسْتَطَعْمَا qaryatin istat'amaa
عَدْنَ الَّتِي 'adnin allati	أَعْمَالًا الَّذِينَ 'a'maalan illadheena

فِتْنَةٌ أَنْقَلَبَ fitnatun inqalaba	خَيْرٌ أَطْمَانَ khayrun itma'anna
زُجَاجَةٌ الْزُّجَاجَةُ zujaajatin iz-zajaajah	مِصْبَاحٌ الْمِصْبَاحُ mišbaahun al-mišbaahu
نُوحٌ الْمُرْسَلِينَ Nooḥin al-mursaleena	نَذِيرٌ الَّذِي nadheeraḥ illadhi
بَعْضٌ الْقَوْلُ ba'din il-qawla	لُوطٌ الْمُرْسَلِينَ Lootin al-mursaleena
شَكُورٌ الَّذِي shakoorun illadhi	نُفُورٌ أَسْتِكْبَارًا nufoorun istikbaaran
بِزِينَةٍ الْكَوَافِرِ bizeenatin il-kawaakibi	عَلِيمٌ الَّذِي 'aleemun illadhi
مُرْتَابٌ الَّذِيْتَ murtaabun illadheena	مَثَلًا الْحَمْدُ mathalan il-hamdu
مُنِيبٌ أَدْخُلُوهَا muneebin idkhuloohaa	شَيْءٌ أَتَخْذَهَا shay'an ittakhadhahaa
قَدِيرٌ الَّذِي Qadeerun illadhi	عَادٌ الْأُولَى 'Aadan il-oolaa



طَوَّى اِذْهَبْ tuwaan idhhab	يَوْمَيْنِ الْمُسْتَقْرِرْ yawma' idhin il-mustaqarru
اَحَدُ اللَّهِ 'ahadun illahu	لَمَرَّةُ الَّذِي lumazatin illadhi

## Notes:

1. The phrase **جَمِيعًا الَّذِي** [jamee'an illadhi] is pronounced: **جَمِيعَنِ الَّذِي** *jamee'an illadhi*; the alif that follows the 'ayn is ignored when continuing. If one says **جَمِيعَانِ الَّذِي** *jamee'aan illadhi* (elongating the alif), this is incorrect.
2. We have included the small noon in all the examples given above in order to show how to pronounce tanween followed by hamzat al-waṣl. However, the small noon is not written in the Muṣḥafs.



## LESSON 21

### Ruling on laam in the name of Allah

#### Rule:

If the laam in the words **اللَّهُمَّ** Allaah or **اللَّهُمَّ** Allaahumma is preceded by a fatḥah or ḥammah, the laam is heavy (*mufakhkham*); if it is preceded by a kasrah, it is light (*muraqqaq*). Apart from the laam in the name of Allah, the laam is light in all other words.

#### 1. Examples of *tafkheem* (making heavy) of the laam:

مِنْ اللَّهِ Min Allaah	تَالَّهِ tallaahi	اللَّهُ Allaahu
خَلَقَ اللَّهُ Khalaq Allaahu	ذَالِكُمْ اللَّهُ dhaalikum Ullaahu	رَسُولَ اللَّهِ Rasool Allaah
قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ Qaal Ullaahumma	حَسِبَيْ اللَّهُ hasbiy Allaahu	أَعْبُدُ اللَّهُ A'bud ullaaha
سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ Subhaanak Allaahumma		

2. Examples of *tarqeeq* (making light) of the laam:

سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ Sabeel illaahi	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ 'a'oodhu billaahi	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ bismillaahi
أَمْرِ اللَّهِ 'amrillaahi	دُونِ اللَّهِ doon illaahi	قُلِ اللَّهُ Qul illaahu
قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ Qul illaahumma		لِكَلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ Li kalimaat illaahi

3. Other examples, in all of which the laam is light (muraqqaaq)

تَوَلَّ tawallaa	تَجَلَّ tajallaa	حَلَّ hillun	يُضَلُّ yud.illu
صَلَوْا ṣalloo	ضَلَّة ḍalaalatun	صَلَاوَة ṣalaatin	فَصَلَّ faṣalli
لِلْمُصَلَّيْتَ lil-muṣalleena		يُصَلُّونَ yuṣalloona	



## LESSON 22

### Elongation (*madd*)

*Madd* means elongating the sound of one of the letters of elongation (*huroof al-madd*).

#### Rule 1:

If the letter of elongation is followed by a hamzah in the same word, the elongation in that case is obligatory and lasts for four counts, e.g.:

أَوْلَيَاءَ awliyyaaa'a	سُوَوَّءٍ soooo'in	جَاهِيَّةٍ jeeeee'a	جَاءَ jaaaa'a
يَشَاءُ yashaaaa'u	أُولَيَّكَ oolaaaa'ika	خَطِيَّةً khaṭeeee'atan	قُرُوَّةً quroooo'in

#### Rule 2:

If the letter of elongation is followed by a hamzah in the next word, because the letter of elongation occurs at the end of the first word and the hamzah is at the beginning of the following word, then in that case elongation is permissible and lasts for four counts, e.g.:

قَالُوا أَتَجْعَلُ qaaloooo 'ataj'alu	كَمَا أَمَنَ kamaaaaa 'aamana	مَا أَصَابَ maaaaa 'aşaaba
--	----------------------------------	-------------------------------



إِذَا أَظْلَمْ 'idhaaaa 'azlama	يَبْنَىءَادَمَ Yaa baneeee 'Aadama	قَالُوا أَنَّوْمِنْ qaaloooo 'anu'minu
بِهِ إِيمَانُكُمْ biheeee 'eemaanukum		مَا أَغْنَى maaaa 'aghnaa

## Rule 3:

If the letter of elongation is followed by a doubled letter (shaddah) in the same word, then this is called al-madd al-laazim al-muthaqqal (compulsory intensified elongation) and lasts for six counts, e.g.:

ضَالَّا daaaaaaallan	دَابَّةٌ daaaaaaabbatin
مُضَارٍ muḍaaaaarrin	جَانٌ jaaaaaannun
تَحَكَّضُونَ tahaaaaaddoona	وَالصَّفَقَتِ waṣ-ṣaaaaaffaati
أَتَحْجَوْنَ 'atuhaaaaajjooooonnee	ضَالِّينَ ḍaaaaaalleena
طَسْمَ ṭaa-seeeeeen-meeeeem	الَّمَ Alif-laaaaam-meeeeem

## Rule 4:

If the letter of elongation is followed by a sukoon with no doubling (shaddah) in the same word or letter, then this is called al-madd al-laazim al-mukhaffaf (compulsory light elongation), and lasts for six counts, e.g., 'aaaaaa'l'aana, تَ noooooon.

## Al-Ṭuroof al-Muqatṭa'ah

### Note:

The ḥuroof muqatṭa'ah are the letters that appear at the beginning of some soorahs. They are called muqat.t.a'ah because they are pronounced separately (the word comes from a root meaning cut or chopped) and are not connected into words. They appear at the beginning of 29 soorahs of the Holy Qur'an. They are as follows:

[Arabic letters to be put in the empty boxes above their transliterations]

المص	الم
Alif, laam, meem, şaad	'Alif, laam, meem
المر	الر
'Alif, laam, meem, raa	'Alif, laam, raa
طه	كھیعؔ
ṭaa'-haa	Kaaf, haa', yaa', 'ayn, şaad
طس	طسما
ṭaa', seen	ṭaa', seen, meem
ص	سی
şaad	Yaa', seen

حَمَّ	حَمَّ عَسْقَ
ḥaa', meem	ḥaa', meem, 'ayn, seen, qaaaf

نَوْنَ	قَافَ
--------	-------

## Note:

الْأَلْمَ Alif, laam, meem: the word *laam* is elongated for six counts, and the meem of the word *laam* is assimilated (idghaam) into the second meem that follows it, which is doubled (shaddah) and pronounced with ghunnah. The word *meem* is also elongated for six counts.

طَسْمَهْ Taa', seem, meem: the word *t.aa'* is elongated for two counts, the word *seen* is elongated for six counts; the noon of the word *seen* is assimilated (idghaam) into the meem that follows it, and the word *meem* is also elongated for six counts.

كَاهْيَعَصْ، حَمَّ عَسْقَ Kaaf, haa', yaa', 'ayn, şaad; ḥaa'-meem, 'ayn-seen-qaaaf: after elongating the word *'ayn* in the first, and the words *'ayn* and *seen* in the second, the noon of the words *'ayn* and *seen* is hidden (ikhfa') and elongated for two counts.

الْهَلْ T.aa', haa': each word is elongated for two counts, as is every letter than has a small fatḥah (upright alif). Any letter that has a madd must be elongated as much as the madd indicates.

There are some people who elongate the letter on which there is a small fatḥah or that is followed by a small yaa' or a small waw for longer than it should be. This is a serious mistake. The correct way is to elongate it for two counts.

## LESSON 23

### Words that are pronounced differently from the way they are written

The following words are pronounced differently from the way they are written:

How it is written	How it is pronounced	How it is written	How it is pronounced
أَفَإِنْ	أَفَانْ afa'in	يَبْصُطْ	يَبْسُطْ yabsuṭ
بَصْطَةً	بَسْطَةً bastah	نَبَائِيْ	نَبَائِيْ naba'i
مَلَائِيْهِمْ	مَلَئِهِمْ mala'ihim	مَلَائِيْهِ	مَلَئِهِ mala'ihi
نَدْعُواً	نَدْعُوْ nad'uwa	لِتَتَلَوْاً	لِتَتَلُوْ litatluwa
مِائَيْنِ	مِتَّيْنِ mi'atayni	مِائَةً	مِئَةً mi'atun
بِسَّ الْأَسْمُ	بِسَ لِسْمُ bi'sa lismu	لِيَبْلُوْ	لِيَبْلُوْ liyabluwa



How it is written	How it is pronounced	How it is written	How it is pronounced
بَأَيْدٍ	bi'aydin	لِشَائِيْعٍ	lishay'in
يَائِسٌ	yay'asuu	تَائِسُوا	tay'asoo
أَتْلُوا	atlawa	بِأَيْكُمْ	bi'ayikum
يَعْفُوا	ya 'fuwa	لَاذْبَحَنَهُ	la'adhbahannahoo
لَيْرَبُوا	liyarbuwa	نَبَلُوا	nabluwa
قَوَارِيرَا	qawaareera	ثَمُودًا	thamooda

## Notes:

1. Teach these words to the student and have him memorise them and the changes in them, so that he may avoid errors in recitation.
2. The second alif in the word قَوَارِيرَا qawaareera is not pronounced in either case, whether continuing or pausing.
3. It is permissible to pronounce the letter šaad as seen in the word الْمُصَيْطِرُونَ al-musaytiroon; it should be pronounced as seen in the words يَبْصُطُ yabṣuṭu and

**بَصَطَةٌ** baṣṭatan; it should be pronounced as ṣaad in the word **بِمُصَطَّرٍ** bimuṣayt.irin.

The alif in the following words should be pronounced when pausing, but not when continuing:

Pronunciation when pausing	Pronunciation when continuing	How it is written
أَنَا 'anaa	أَنْ 'ana	أَنَا
لَكِنَّا laakinnaa	لَكِنَّ laakinna	لَكِنَّا
الظُّنُونَا az-żunoonaa	الظُّنُونَ az-żunoona	الظُّنُونَا
الرَّسُولَا ar-rasoolaa	الرَّسُولَ ar-rasoolaa	الرَّسُولَا
السَّبِيلَا as-sabeelaa	السَّبِيلَ as-sabeela	السَّبِيلَا
سَلَاسِلَا salaasilaa	سَلَاسِلَ salaasila	سَلَاسِلَا
قَوَارِيرَا qawaareeraa	قَوَارِيرَ qawaareera	قَوَارِيرَا

4. When pausing at the word **قَوَارِيرَا** qawaareeraa, it is better to pronounce the second alif; it is not pronounced when continuing.

5. In the word **مَجْرِيَّهَا** majraahaa, the alif is pronounced like a yaa and the fatḥah like a kasrah (majreyhaa).



# Pauses (wuqoof)

At the end of each lesson, we have seen how to pause. Because of the importance of knowing how and when to pause, we will devote an entire section to this topic, with examples, so that the student may gain full understanding of it and not make the mistakes that are becoming widespread among students and even among teachers.

- **Pausing at a letter with fathah**

When pausing at a letter with fathah, the letter becomes vowelless (sukoon), e.g., رَفَثٌ rafatha > رَفَثٌ rafatḥ

- **Pausing at a letter with fathatayn (tanween)**

When pausing at a letter with fathatayn (tanween), the tanween turns into an alif and is elongated for two counts only, e.g., عَجَبًا 'ajaban > عَجَبًا 'ajabaa > مُسَمَّى مُسَمَّى musamman > مُسَمَّى مُسَمَّى musammaa.

- **Pausing at a letter with a kasrah or kasratayn (tanween)**

When pausing at a letter with a kasrah or kasratayn (tanween), the kasrah or kasratayn becomes a sukoon, e.g., نُذُرٌ nudhurin > نُذُرٌ nudhur, مُذَكَّرٌ مُذَكَّرٌ muddakirin > مُذَكَّرٌ muddakir.

- **Pausing at a letter with a ḫammah or ḫammatayn (tanween)**

When pausing at a letter with a ḫammah or ḫammatayn (tanween), the ḫammah or ḫammatayn becomes a sukoon, e.g., نَعْبُدُ na'buḍu > نَعْبُدُ na'buḍ, أَحَدٌ aḥadun > أَحَدٌ aḥad.

- **Pausing at taa' barbootah**

When pausing at *taa' marboot.ah*, regardless of what the vowel is, it turns into a *haa'*, e.g., بَقَرَةٌ baqaratan > **بَقَرَةٌ** baqarah, لَمَّةٌ lumazatin > **لَمَّةٌ** lumazah, بَقَرَةٌ baqaratun > **بَقَرَةٌ** baqarah.

- **Pausing at a letter with a sukoon**

When pausing at a letter with a sukoon, there is no change, e.g., مَا هِيَةٌ ma hiyah, يَعْلَمْ ya'lam.

- **Pausing at a letter preceded by a letter of elongation (*harf madd*)**

When pausing at a letter preceded by a letter of elongation (*harf madd*), its vowel becomes a sukoon, and one may elongate the letter of elongation for between two and six counts, e.g., نَارٌ naarin > **نَارٌ** naar, لَكَنُودٌ lakanoodun > **لَكَنُودٌ** lakanood, لَشَدِيدٌ lashadeedun > **لَشَدِيدٌ** lashadeed.

- **Pausing at a letter preceded by a letter with leen (*harf al-leen*)**

When pausing at a letter preceded by a letter with *leen* (*harf al-leen*), its vowel becomes a sukoon, and the letter with *leen* may be elongated for between two and six counts, e.g.,

خَوْفٌ khawfin > **خَوْفٌ** khawf, قُرَيْشٌ Qurayshin > **قُرَيْشٌ** Quraysh.

- **Pausing at a letter with a small alif or upright fathah**

When pausing at a letter with a small alif or upright fathah, the vowel does not change in this case, e.g., مُوسَىٰ Moosaa, يَنْهَىٰ yanhaa.



- **Pausing at a letter with a kasrah followed by a small yaa' or upright kasrah**

When pausing at a letter with a kasrah followed by a small yaa' or upright kasrah, the small yaa' is omitted and one pauses at the letter that comes before it, which becomes vowelless in this case, e.g., بِهِ bihee > بَعْدِهِ ba'dihee > بَعْدِهِ ba'dih.

If the pause is at a word the last letter of which is not haa', e.g.,

يَسْتَخِيِّ yastahyee, يُسْتَخِيِّ yuhyee, there is no change to the end of the word and it should be elongated for two counts,

e.g., يَسْتَخِيِّ yastahyee.

When pausing at a letter with an upright kasrah, the kasrah becomes a sukoon, e.g., بِهِ bihee > بِهِ bih. If it is beneath a yaa',

then it remains as is, e.g., يَسْتَخِيِّ yastahyee.

- **Pausing at a letter with a ڏammah followed by a small waw or an upside-down ڏammah**

When pausing at a letter with a ڏammah followed by a small waw, the small waw is omitted and one pauses at the letter that comes before it, which becomes vowelless (sukoon) in this case, e.g., لَهُ lahoo > بَعْدُهُ, لَهُ lah > بَعْدُهُ ba'dahoo > بَعْدُهُ ba'dah.

When pausing at a letter with an upside-down ڏammah, the ڏammah becomes a sukoon, e.g., لَهُ lahoo > لَهُ lah.

- **Pausing at elongated and leen letters (huroof al-madd wa'l-leen)**

When pausing at elongated and *leen* letters (*huroof al-madd wa'l-leen*), they remain as they are and are elongated for two counts, e.g., تَعْلُوُاْ ta'ooloo, عَبْدِيِّ ibaadee, حَسْخَهَا d.uhaahaa, أَتَوْاْ ataw.

# Pause signs in the Holy Qur'an

It is essential to pay attention to the following signs for pausing when reciting:

○, ﴿, ﴾, ﴿, ﴾, ...

○ : This sign indicates that the verse has ended. This sign originates from the *taa' marbootah* in the word aayah (verse). It is indicative of a complete stop (*waqf taamm*).

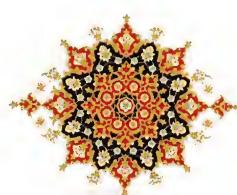
﴿ : This sign indicates an obligatory pause (*waqf laazim*), where the meaning will be distorted if one continues.

﴾ : This sign indicates that it is more appropriate to stop (*waqf awlaa*), although it is permissible to continue.

﴿ : This sign indicates that it is permissible to stop (*waqf jaa'iz*) and doing so is preferable, although it is permissible to continue.

﴾ : This sign indicates that continuing is more appropriate (*wasl awlaa*).

... : These signs are called *al-mu'aanaqah* (and appear in pairs); it is permissible to stop at either but not both.





## Some soorahs of the Holy Qur'aan



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ۚ ۱ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأُنْهِرْ ۚ

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْرَرُ ۚ ۲

### Soorat al-Kawthar (108)

*Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem*

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. *Innaa a'taynaaka'l-kawthar*
2. *Fa şalli lirabbika wa'nhar*
3. *Inna shaani'aka huwa'l-abtar*

1. Verily, We have granted you (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)) Al-Kauthar (a river in Paradise);
2. Therefore turn in prayer to your Lord and sacrifice (to Him only).
3. For he who makes you angry (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)), - he will be cut off (from every good thing in this world and in the Hereafter).



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا جَاءَهُ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ١٠ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ  
يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ١١ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ  
وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَابًا ١٢

## Soorat an-Naṣr (110)

*Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem*

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. 'Idhaa jaa'a naṣr ullaahi wa'l-fath.
2. Wa ra'ayta 'n-naasa yadkhuloona fi deen illaahi afwaaja
3. Fa sabbih bi ḥamdi rabbika wastaghfirhu 'innahoo kaana tawwaaba,
1. When comes the Help of Allah (to you, O Muhammad (Peace be upon him) against your enemies) and the conquest (of Makkah),
2. And you see that the people enter Allahs religion (Islam) in crowds,
3. So glorify the Praises of your Lord, and ask for His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One Who accepts the repentance and forgives.



## Soorat al-Ikhlaas (112)

*Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem*

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. *Qul huw Allahu aḥad*
2. *Allah uṣ-ṣamad*
3. *Lam yalid wa lam yoolad*
4. *Wa lam yakul lahu kufuwan 'aḥad*

1. Say (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)): He is Allah, (the) One.
2. Allah-uş-Şamad (The Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, He neither eats nor drinks).
3. He begets not, nor was He begotten;
4. And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him.



سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ (١١٣) تَرَتِيبَهَا ١١٣

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۚ ۱ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۚ وَمِنْ  
شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۚ ۲ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي  
الْعُقَدِ ۚ ۳ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۴

## Soorah al-Falaq (113)

*Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem*

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. *Qul 'a'oodhu bi rabbi l-falaq*
2. *Min sharri ma khalaq*
3. *Wa min sharri ghaasiqin 'idha waqab*
4. *Wa min sharr in-nafaathaati fil-'uqad*
5. *Wa min sharri haasidin 'idha hasad*

1. Say: I seek refuge with (Allah) the Lord of the daybreak,
2. From the evil of what He has created;
3. And from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness; (or the moon as it sets or goes away).
4. And from the evil of the witchcrafts when they blow in the knots,
5. And from the evil of the envier when he envies.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۖ ۱ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۖ ۲ إِلَهِ  
 النَّاسِ ۖ ۳ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۖ ۴ أَلَّذِي  
 يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۖ ۵ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۶

## Soorat an-Naas (114)

*Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem*

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. *Qul 'a'oodhu bi rabbin-naas*
2. *Malikin-naas*
3. *'Ilaahin-naas*
4. *Min sharr il-waswaas il-khannaas*
5. *Alladhi yuwaswisu fi sudoor in-naas*
6. *Min al-jinnati wan-naas*

1. Say: I seek refuge with (Allah) the Lord of mankind,
2. The King of mankind,
3. The Ilaah (God) of mankind,
4. From the evil of the whisperer (devil who whispers evil in the hearts of men) who withdraws (from his whispering in ones heart after one remembers Allah) ,
5. Who whispers in the breasts of mankind,
6. Of jinns and men.

# Prayer according to the Sunnah

*Takbeerat al-ihraam* (opening takbeer):

الله أكْبَرُ

*Allahu akbar* (Allah is most great).

*Du'aa' al-istiftaaḥ* (opening supplication):

دُعَاءُ الْاسْفَتَاحِ : اللَّهُمَّ بَاعِدْ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ حَطَّايَايَيْ كَمَا بَاعَدْتَ بَيْنَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ ،  
اللَّهُمَّ نَقِّنِي مِنَ الْخَطَايَايَ كَمَا يُنَقَّى التَّوْبُ الْأَيْضُ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ ، اللَّهُمَّ اغْسِلْ  
خَطَايَايَيْ بِالْمَاءِ وَالثَّلْجِ وَالْبَرَدِ . سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى  
جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ .

*Allaahumma baa'id bayni wa bayna khaṭaayaaya kama baa'adta  
baynal-mashriqi wal-maghrib. Allaahumma naqqini min al-khaṭaayaaya  
kama yunaqqathil-thawb al-abyd. min al-danas. Allaahumma-ghsilni  
min khaṭaayaaya bith-thalji wal-maa'i wal-barad. Subhaanaka  
Allaahumma wa biḥamdika, wa tabaarak-smuka wa ta'aala jadduka,  
wa laa ilaaha ghayruka*

(O Allaah, put a great distance between me and my sins, as great as the distance You have made between the East and the West. O Allaah, cleanse me of sin as a white garment is cleansed from filth. O Allaah, wash away my sins with snow and water and hail. Glory and praise be to You O Allaah, blessed be Your name and exalted be Your Majesty, and there is no god but You).

*Al-Isti'aadhah* (seeking refuge with Allah):

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ السَّمِيعِ الْعَلِيمِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَنِ الرَّجِيمِ مِنْ هَمْزَهُ وَنَفْخَهُ وَنَفْثَهُ .

*A'oodhu Billaah is-samee' il-'aleemi min ash-shaytaan ir-rajeemi  
min hamzih i wa nafkhihi wa nafthihi*

(I seek refuge with Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, from the accursed Shaytaan and from his evil insinuations).

*Al-basmalah (pronouncing the name of Allah):*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem*

(In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

## Soorat al-Faatihah:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ۝ مَلِكُ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝  
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝ أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ  
أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَيْرَ الْمَغْصُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا أَصْنَاعَ لَيْلَنَ ۝

1. *al-hamdu Lillahi rabbil-'aalameen*
2. *ar-rahmaan ir-raheem*
3. *Maaliki yawm id-deen*
4. *'Iyyaaka na 'budu wa 'iyyaaka nasta'een*
5. *ihdinaas-ṣiraat al-mustaqeem*
6. *Ṣiraat. alladheena 'an'amta 'alayhim ghayril maghd.oobi 'alayhim walaaq-d.aaleen*
1. All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the Alameen (mankind, jinns and all that exists).
2. The Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.
3. The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e. the Day of Resurrection)
4. You (Alone) we worship, and You (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything).
5. Guide us to the Straight Way
6. The Way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace , not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger (such as the Jews), nor of those who went astray (such as the Christians).

## Soorat al-Ikhlaas:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝  
لَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهُ كُفُواً أَحَدٌ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهُ وَلَدٌ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهُ شَفِيعٌ ۝

1. *Qul huw Allahu ahad*
2. *Allah uş-şamad*
3. *Lam yalid wa lam yoolad*
4. *Wa lam yakul lahu kufuwan 'ahad*

1. Say (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)): He is Allah, (the) One.
2. Allah-uş-Şamad (The Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, He neither eats nor drinks).
3. He begets not, nor was He begotten;
4. And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him.

*Takbeerat ar-Rukoo'* (Takbeer of bowing)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allahu akbar (Allah is most great)

*Ad'iyaat ar-rukoo' -- dhikr ar-rukoo'*  
(Supplications of bowing -- dhikr of bowing):

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّ الْعَظِيمِ (أَقْلَهُ ثَلَاثَ مَرَاتٍ)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَرَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ اغْفِرْ لِي

*Subhaana rabbiy al-'azeem* (Glory be to my Lord the Almighty)  
(to be said a minimum of three times)

*Subhaanak Allaahumma rabbanaa wa bihamdik Allahumma aghfir li*  
(Glory and praise be to You, O Allah our Lord;  
O Allah forgive me).



*Du'aa' ar-Raf'i min ar-Rukoo'*  
(Supplication for rising from bowing):

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمَدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ

*Sami' Allahu liman hamidah, rabbana wa lak al-hamdu hamdan kathheeran tayyiban mubaarakan feehee*

(Allah listens to the one who praises Him; our Lord, to You be praise, much good, blessed praise).

*Takbeerat as-sujood* (Takbeer of prostration):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

*Allahu akbar* (Allah is most great)

*Ad'iyaat as-sujood -- dhikr as-sujood*

(Supplications of prostration -- dhikr of prostration)

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّ الْأَعْلَى (أَقْلَهُ ثَلَاثَ مَرَاتٍ)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

*Subhaana rabbiy al-a'la*

(Glory be to my Lord Most High)

(to be said a minimum of three times)

*Subhaanak Allaahumma rabbanaa wa bihamdik Allaahumma aghfir li*

(Glory and praise be to You, O Allah our Lord;

O Allah forgive me).

*Takbeerat ar-rafi'i min as-sujood al-awwal*

(Takbeer of rising from the first prostration):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

*Allahu akbar* (Allah is most great)

*Du'aa' ma bayna as-sajdatayn*

(Supplication between the two prostrations)

رَبُّ اغْفِرْ لِي، رَبُّ اغْفِرْ لِي.

*Rabb ighfir li, rabb ighfir li*  
(Lord forgive me, Lord forgive me)

*Takbeerat as-sujood ath-thaani*  
(Takbeer of the second prostration):

الله أَكْبَرُ

*Allahu akbar* (Allah is most great)

*Ad'iyat as-sujood -- dhikr as-sujood*  
(Supplications of prostration -- dhikr of prostration)

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيِ الْأَعْلَىٰ (أقله ثلاث مرات)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

*Subhaana rabbiy al-a'la*  
(Glory be to my Lord Most High)  
(to be said a minimum of three times)

*Subhaanak Allaahumma rabbanaa wa bihamdik Allahumma aghfir li*  
(Glory and praise be to You, O Allah our Lord; O Allah forgive me).

*Takbeerat ar-rafi'i min as-sujood ath-thaani*  
(Takbeer of rising from the second prostration):

الله أَكْبَرُ

*Allahu akbar* (Allah is most great).

*At-Tashahhud:*

الْتَّحَيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَواتُ وَالطَّيَّبَاتُ ، الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ  
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ، الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَىٰ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ ، أَشْهُدُ أَنَّ لَآ إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ .

*At-tahiyatu Lillaahi was-salawaatu wa't-tayyibaat, as-salaamu 'alayka  
'ayyuhan-nabiyyu wa rahmat Allahi wa barakaatuhu, as-salaamu  
'alayna wa 'ala 'ibaad illah is-shaaliheen, ashihadu an laa ilaaha ill-Allah  
wa ashihadu anna Muhammada 'abduhu wa rasooluhu*

(All compliments, prayers and pure words are due to Allah. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy and blessings of Allah. Peace be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of Allah. I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the slave and Messenger of Allah).

### *As-salaah al-Ibraaheemiyah*

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ  
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ. اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ  
كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ حَمِيدٌ.

Allaahumma *şalli 'ala Muhammadin wa 'ala aali Muhammadin kama şalayta 'ala Ibraaheema wa 'ala aali Ibraaheem, innaka ḥameedun majeed.*  
Allaahumma *baarik 'ala Muhammadin wa 'ala aali Muhammadin kama baarakta 'ala Ibraaheema wa 'ala aali Ibraaheem, innak ḥameedun majeed*

(O Allah, send prayers upon Muhammad and upon the family of Muhammad, as You sent prayers upon Ibraaheem and upon the family of Ibraaheem; You are indeed Worthy of Praise, Full of Glory. O Allah, send blessings upon Muhammad and upon the family of Muhammad as You sent blessings upon Ibraaheem and upon the family of Ibraaheem; You are indeed Worthy of Praise, Full of Glory).

### *Ad'iyah ma qabl at-tasleem*

(Supplications before the tasleem)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبِيرِ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ  
جَهَنَّمَ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ  
الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ. اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْمَأْمَمِ وَالْمَغْرَمِ.

Allaahumma *inni a'oodhu bika min 'adhaab il-qabri wa a'oodhu bika min fitnat il-maseekh id-dajjal wa a'oodhu bika min fitnat il-mahyaa wal-mamaat.* Allaahumma *inni a'oodhu bika min al-ma'tham wa'l-maghram*



(O Allah, I seek refuge with You from the punishment of the grave and I seek refuge with You from the turmoil of the Dajjaal and I seek refuge with You from the trials of life and death. O Allaah, I seek refuge with You from sin and heavy debt).

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ  
فَاغْفِرْلِي مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

*Allaahumma inni zalamtu nafsi zulman katheeran wa laa yaghfir udh-dhunooba 'illa anta, faghfir li maghfiratan min 'indaka warhamni, innaka 'anta al-Ghafoor ar-Raheem*

(O Allaah, indeed I have wronged myself greatly, and there is none who forgives sins besides You. So grant me forgiveness from You and have mercy on me, for you are the All-Forgiving, Most Merciful).'

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْلِي مَا قَدَّمْتُ وَمَا أَخْرَتُ وَمَا أَسْرَرْتُ وَمَا أَعْلَنْتُ وَمَا أَسْرَفْتُ  
وَمَا أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ بِهِ مِنِّي أَنْتَ الْمُقْدِمُ وَأَنْتَ الْمُؤَخِّرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ.

*Allaahumma ighfir li ma qaddamtu wa ma akhkhartu wa ma asrartu wa ma a'lantu wa ma astraftu wa ma anta a'lamu bihi minni. Anta al-muqaddim wa anta al-mu'akhkhir laa 'ilaaha 'illa anta*

(O Allah! Forgive me what I have done in the past, and what I will do in the future, and what I have concealed, and what I have done openly, and what I have exceeded in, whatever You know about me more than I. You are the One Who brings forward, and You are the One Who puts back, there is no god except You).

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ النَّارِ

*Allahumma 'inni as'alukal-jannata wa 'a'oodhu bika min an-naar*

(O Allah, I ask You for Paradise and I seek refuge in You from Hell).



## At-Tasleem (saying salaam)

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ (مرتين)

As-salaamu 'alaykum wa rahmat ullahi wa barakaatuhu

(Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah and His blessings)  
(to be said twice).

Du'aa's and dhikr to be recited after the tasleem  
when one has finished praying:

اللهُ أَكْبَرُ (مرة واحدة) أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللهَ (ثلاث مرات)

Allahu akbar (Allah is most great) (to be said once); astaghfir ullah (I ask Allah for forgiveness) (to be said three times).

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ.

Allaahumma antas-salaam wa minkas-salaam tabarakta ya dhaa'l-jalaali wa'l-ikraam (O Allah, You are the One Who is free from all defects and deficiencies and from You is all peace, blessed are You, O Possessor of majesty and honour).

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ.

Allaahumma a'inni 'ala dhikrika wa shukrika wa husni 'ibaadatika (O Allah, help me to remember You, give thank to You and worship You properly).

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ،

لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ.

اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَلَا مُعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَعْتَ

وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدْ مِنْكَ الْجَدُّ.

Laa 'ilaaha ill-Allah wahdahu laa shareeka lahu, lahu'l-mulk wa lahu'l-hamd wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadeer. Allaahumma laa maani' lima a'tayta wa laa mu'ti lima mana'ta wa la yanfa' dhaa'l-jaddi minkal-jadd

(There is no god but Allaah Alone, with no partner or associate, His is the sovereignty and to Him be praise, and He is Able to do all things. O Allaah, none can withhold what You give and none can give what You withhold, and no wealth or majesty can benefit anyone for from You is all wealth and majesty).

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ .  
لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَلَا تَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ، لَهُ النِّعْمَةُ وَلَهُ الْفَضْلُ  
وَلَهُ الشَّنَاءُ الْحَسْنُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينُ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْكَافِرُونَ .

Laa ilaaha ill-Allaah wahdahu laa shareeka lah, lahu'l-mulk wa lahu'l-hamid wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadeer. Laa hawla wa laa quwwata illa Billaah wa laa na'budu illaa iyyaah Lahul-ni'mah wa lahiul-faql wa lahiuth-thanaa' al-hasan. Laa ilaaha ill-Allaah mukhliseena lahud-deena wa law karihal-kaafiroon .

(There is no god but Allaah Alone, with no partner or associate His is the sovereignty and to Him be praise, and He is Able to do all things. There is no power and no strength except with Allaah, and we worship none but Him. From Him (alone) come all blessings and favours, and all good praise is due to Him. There is no god but Allaah and we make our worship purely for Him (alone) however much the disbelievers may hate that).

### التسبيح (٣٣ مرة) والتحميد (٣٣ مرة) والتكبير (٣٣ مرة)

*Tasbeeh* (saying *Subhaan Allah* -- Glory be to Allah) 33 times; *tahmeed* (saying *Al-hamdu Lillah* -- praise be to Allah) 33 times; *takbeer* (saying *Allahu akbar* -- Allah is most great) 33 times, and complete one hundred by saying:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ .

Laa ilaaha ill-Allaah wahdahu laa shareeka lah, lahu'l-mulk wa lahu'l-hamid wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadeer

(There is no god but Allaah Alone, with no partner or associate His is the sovereignty and to Him be praise, and He is Able to do all things).



## Aayat al-Kursiy:

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَةٌ وَلَا نُوْمٌ لَهُ  
 مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ  
 يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ  
 وَسَعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

Allaahu laa 'illaha illa huwa al-hayy ul-qayyoom laa ta'khuudhuhu sinatun wa laa nawm, lahu maa fis-samawaati wa maa fil-'arq man dhalladhi yashfa'u 'indahu 'illa bi 'idhnihi, ya 'lamu maa bayna 'aydeehim wa maa khalfahum wa laa yuheetoona bi shay'in min 'ilnihi 'illa bimaa shaa', wasi'a kursiyuhus-samawaati wal-'arq wa laa yu'ooduhu hifzuhumaa wa huwal-'aliyy ul-'azeem

Allah! La ilaha illa Huwa (none has the right to be worshipped but He), the Ever Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists. Neither slumber, nor sleep overtake Him. To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on earth. Who is he that can intercede with Him except with His Permission? He knows what happens to them (His creatures) in this world, and what will happen to them in the Hereafter. And they will never compass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills. His Kursee extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them. And He is the Most High, the Most Great.

[al-Baqarah 2:255]

## Du'aa' al-Qunoot

اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنِي فِيمَنْ هَدَيْتَ ، وَعَافِنِي فِيمَنْ عَافَيْتَ ، وَتَوَلَّنِي فِيمَنْ  
 تَوَلَّتَ ، وَبَارِكْ لِي فِيمَا أَعْطَيْتَ ، وَقِنِي شَرّ مَا قَضَيْتَ ، فَإِنَّكَ تَقْضِي وَلَا يُقْضَى  
 عَلَيْكَ ، إِنَّهُ لَا يَذْلِ مَنْ وَالَّتَ ، وَلَا يَعْزُزُ مَنْ عَادَيْتَ ، تَبَارَكْ رَبُّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ.

Allaahumma ahdini feeman hadayta wa 'aafini feeman 'aafayta wa tawallani feeman tawallayta wa baarik li feema a'tayta, wa qini

*sharra ma qadayta, fa 'innaka taqqi wa la yuqdaa 'alayk, wa 'innahu laa yadhillu man waalayta wa laa ya'izzu man 'aadayta, tabaarakta Rabbana wa ta'aalayt*

(O Allah, guide me among those whom You have guided, pardon me among those whom You have pardoned, turn to me in friendship among those on whom You have turned in friendship, and bless me in what You have bestowed, and save me from the evil of what You have decreed. For verily You decree and none can influence You; and he is not humiliated whom You have befriended, nor is he honoured who is Your enemy. Blessed are You, O Lord, and Exalted).

*Du'aa' after finishing Witr prayer*

سُبْحَانَ الْمَلِكِ الْقُدُّوسِ

*Subhaan al-Malikal-Quddoos*

(Glory be to the Sovereign, the Holy) (to be said three times);

رَبُّ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحِ

*Rabb al-mala'ikati war-Rooh*

(Lord of the angels and the Rooh (Jibreel)).

*Du'aa' sajdat at-tilaawah*

(supplication for prostration of recitation)

اللَّهُمَّ اكْتُبْ لِي بِهَا عِنْدَكَ أَجْرًا، وَضَعْ عَنِّي بِهَا وِزْرًا، وَاجْعَلْهَا  
لِي عِنْدَكَ ذُخْرًا، وَتَقْبِلْهَا مِنِّي كَمَا تَقْبَلَتْهَا مِنْ عَبْدِكَ دَاؤِدَ.

*Allaahumma aktub lee biha 'indaka ajran wa da' 'annee biha wizran waj'alha lee 'indaka dukhiran wa taqabbalha minnee kama taqabbaltaha min 'abdika Dawood*

(O Allaah, record for me a reward for this (prostration), and remove from me a sin. Save it for me and accept it from me just as You accepted it from Your slave Dawood).



# Salaat al-janaazah (Funeral prayer)

## The first takbeer:

Recite Soorat al-Faatihah and another soorah.

## The second takbeer:

Recite *as-Salaat al-Ibraaheemiyah*.

## The third takbeer:

The worshipper may recite the following du'aa's:

1.

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيْنَا وَمَيْتَنَا، وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا،  
وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا، وَذَكَرِنَا وَأُنْثَانَا

Allaahumma aghfir li hayyinaa wa mayyitinaa, wa shaahidinaa  
wa ghaa'ibinaa, wa sagheerinaa wa kabeerinaa, wa dhakarinaa wa  
unthaanaa

(O Allaah, forgive our living and our dead, those who are present  
among us and those who are absent, our young and our old, our  
males and our females).

2.

اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهْ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ، وَمَنْ تَوَفَّهُ مِنَّا  
فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَخْرِي مَنْ أَجْرَهُ وَلَا تُضْلِلَنَا بَعْدَهُ.

Allaahumma man ahyaytahu minna fa 'ahyeehi 'ala'l-Islami wa man  
tawaffaytahu minna fa tawaffahu 'alal-'eemaan. Allaahumma laa tahan  
rimnaa 'ajrahu wa la ta'dillanaa ba'dahu

(O Allaah, whoever You keep alive, keep him alive in Islam, and  
whoever You cause to die, cause him to die with faith. O Allah,  
do not deprive us of the reward and do not cause us to go astray  
after this).

### 3.

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْلَهُ وَارْحَمْهُ، وَعَافِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنْهُ، وَأَكْرِمْ نُزُلَهُ وَوَسِعْ مُدْخَلَهُ  
وَاغْسِلْهُ بِالْمَاءِ وَالثَّلْجِ وَالْبَرَدِ، وَنَفِّهِ مِنَ الْخَطَايَا كَمَا يُنَقَّى الشَّوْبُ الْأَبْيَضُ  
مِنَ الدَّنَسِ، وَأَبْدِلْهُ دَارَأَ خَيْرًا مِنْ دَارِهِ وَأَهْلًا خَيْرًا مِنْ أَهْلِهِ وَزَوْجًا خَيْرًا  
مِنْ زَوْجِهِ، وَأَدْخِلْهُ الْجَنَّةَ وَأَعِنْهُ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَمِنْ عَذَابِ النَّارِ.

Allaahumma ighfir lahu warhamhu wa 'aafihu wa 'afu 'anhu, wa 'akrim nuzulahu wa wassi' madkhalaahu waghsilhu bil-maa'i wath-thalji wal-barad, wa naqqihi min al-khaataaya kama yunaqqa' ath-thawb al-abyad.u min ad-danas. Allaahumma wa'abdilhu daaran khayra min daarihi wa 'ahilan khayra min 'ahlihi wa zawjan khayra min zawihi, wa'adkhilhul-jannata wa a'idhhu min 'adhaab il-qabri wa min 'adhaab in-naar

(O Allaah, forgive him and have mercy on him, keep him safe and sound and forgive him, honour the place where he settles and make his entrance wide; wash him with water and snow and hail, and cleanse him of sin as a white garment is cleansed of dirt. O Allaah, give him a house better than his house, a family better than his family and a spouse better than his spouse, and admit him to Paradise and protect him from the torment of the grave and from the torment of Hell-fire).

### 4.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ فُلَانَ بْنَ فُلَانٍ فِي دِمَّتِكَ وَحَبْلِ جَوَارِكَ،  
فَقِهِ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْقَبْرِ وَعَذَابِ النَّارِ، وَأَنْتَ أَهْلُ الْوَفَاءِ وَالْحَقِّ،  
فَاغْفِرْ لَهُ وَارْحَمْهُ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ.

Allaahumma inna [fulaana ibn fulaanin] fi dhimmataku wa habli jawaarika, fa qihu min fitnat il-qabri wa 'adhaab in-naar, wa 'anta ahl al-wafaa'i wal-haqq, faghfir lahu warhamhu, 'innaka 'ant al-ghafoor ur-rahimeem



(O Allah, verily [So and the son of So and so] is under Your care and protection, so protect him from the trial of the grave and the punishment of Hell-fire; You are the One Who fulfils promises, so forgive him and have mercy on him; verily You are the Most Forgiving, Most Merciful).

## 5.

اللَّهُمَّ عَبْدُكَ وَابْنُ أُمَّتِكَ ، إِحْتَاجَ إِلَيْ رَحْمَتِكَ ،  
وَأَنْتَ غَنِيٌّ عَنْ عَدَابِهِ ، فَإِنْ كَانَ مُحْسِنًا فَزِدْ فِي  
إِحْسَانِهِ ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مُسِيئًا فَتَجَوَّزْ عَنْهُ.

*Allaahumma 'abduka wabnu 'amatika, ihtaaja 'ila rahmatika, wa 'anta ghaniyyun 'an 'adhaabihii, fa 'in kaana muhsinan fa zid fee '.ihsaanilii wa.in kaana musee'an fa tajaawaz 'anhu*

(O Allah, Your slave and the son of Your female slave; he is in need of Your mercy and You have no need of his punishment. If he was a doer of good then increase his reward and if he was a doer of bad deeds then pardon him).

**Du'aa' in funeral prayer for a child:**

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا سَلَفًا وَفَرَطًا وَذُخْرًا وَأَجْرًا

*Allaahumm aj'alhu lana salafan wa farat.an wa dhukhran wa 'ajran*

(O Allah, make him for us a precursor, a forerunner and a source of reward)

**Fourth takbeer:**

the tasleem.

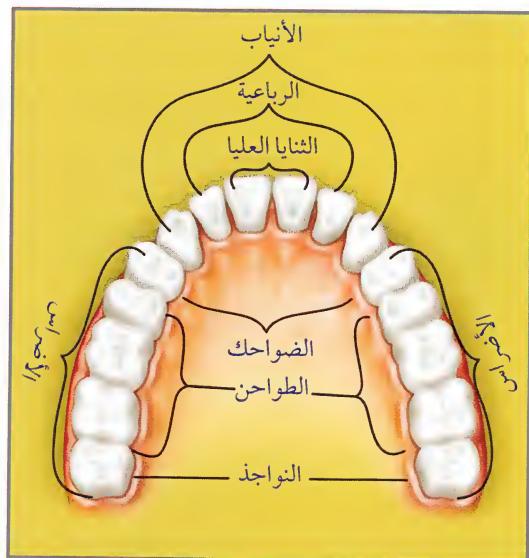
التسلیم



## Points of articulation (*makhaarij al-huroof*)

The points of articulation are the places from which the sounds of particular letters come; there are 17 points of articulation. There follows some basic terminology to help in understanding these points of articulation.

1. **The central incisors** (front teeth), of which there are four, two upper and two lower.
2. **The lateral incisors**, which are the teeth on either side of the central incisors. There are also four, two upper and two lower.
3. **The canines** (canines or eyeteeth), which are next to the lateral incisors. There are also four, two upper and two lower.





**4.** The first premolars, of which there are four, two upper and two lower.

**5.** The second premolar and the first and second molars (these are all known as *tawaahin* in Arabic), of which there are twelve. They are located on both sides of the mouth, upper and lower, behind the first premolars.

**6.** The third molars (wisdom teeth), of which there are four, two upper and two lower. They are the last teeth in the mouth, next to the tongue.

**7.** The premolars and molars (all the back teeth) are also known as *adraas*, of which there are a total of twenty.

**8.** The interior (*al-jawf*), which is the empty space in the throat and the mouth.

**9.** The uvula, which is the small piece of flesh dangling in the back of the throat; it appears when a person opens his mouth.

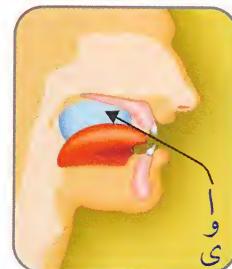
**10.** The sides of the tongue.

**11.** The nasal cavity (*al-khayshoom*), which is the interior, uppermost part of the nose.

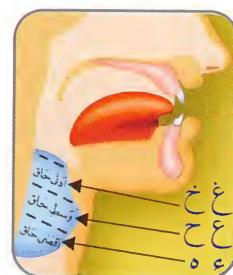


## The points of articulation are as follows:

1. The interior (*al-jawf*): from it come the three letters of elongation (*huroof al-madd*): **أ** alif, **و** waw, **ي** yaa'.

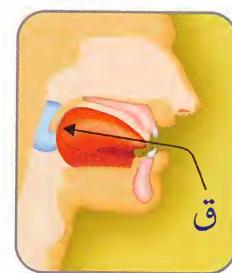


2. The deepest part of the throat, i.e., the furthest from the mouth and closest to the chest. From it come two letters: **ء** hamzah and **ه** haa'.



3. The mid-throat, i.e., the area attached to the Adam's apple from the bottom. From it comes two letters: **ع** 'ayn and **ح** haa'.

4. The nearest part of the throat, i.e., the closest to the mouth. From it come two letters: **غ** ghayn and **خ** khaa'.



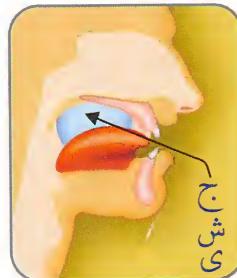
5. Qaaf comes from the innermost part of the tongue, next to the throat, and what is adjacent to it of the upper jaw.



6. Kaaf comes from the lowest innermost part of the tongue, next to the throat, and what is adjacent to it of the upper jaw.

## 7. The middle of the tongue.

From it come three letters: **ج jeem**, **ش sheen** and **ي yaa'** (when not elongated)



8. **Daad** comes from one of the two sides of the tongue along with the edge of the upper molars.



9. **Laam** comes from one of the two sides of the tongue, towards the front of it, along with the gums of the upper teeth.



10. **Noon** comes from the tip of the tongue, slightly behind the point of articulation of laam, along with the gums of the upper teeth.



11. **Raa'** comes from the underside of the tip of the tongue, slightly behind the point of articulation of noon, along with the gums of the upper central incisors.

12. **Taa'**, **daal** and **taa'** come from the tip of the tongue and the roots of the upper central incisors.



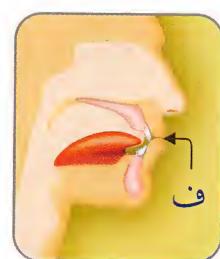
13. **Zaa'**, **dhal** and **thaा'** come from the tip of the tongue and the edge of the upper central incisors.



14. **Şaad**, **seen** and **zay** come from the tip of the tongue along with the space between the upper and lower central incisors.



15. **Faa'** comes from the inside of the lower lip along with the edges of the upper incisors.



16. **Waw**, **baa'** and **meem** come from between the lips; the lips are slightly open when pronouncing waw and closed when pronouncing baa' and meem, but they close more firmly when pronouncing baa' than meem.



17. *al-Khayshoom* (the nasal cavity or innermost part of the nose). From it come the letters of ghunnah, which has to do with the vowelless noon in the case of **ikhfaa'** and **idghaam** and when doubled (**shaddah**), and **meem** when doubled.

